

## ARMY

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### THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 30. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

#### U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

PENNSYLVANIA, battleship, 34(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 20(b) (torpedo training and experimental ship.) Comdr. Chester Wells. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### BATTLESHIP FORCE.

##### SQUADRON THREE.

##### DIVISION FIVE.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. A. T. Long. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MICHIGAN, battleship, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Carlo B. Brittain. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### DIVISION SIX.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fichteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fichteler.) Capt. Charles F. Hughes. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DELAWARE, battleship, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Seales. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
OKLAHOMA, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. S. B. Wood. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TEXAS, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, and battle efficiency, 1916.) Capt. Victor Blue. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### SQUADRON FOUR.

##### DIVISION SEVEN.

Rear Admiral T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. William H. G. Bullard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FLORIDA, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Rodgers.) Capt. Thomas Washington. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
UTAH, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Frederic B. Bassett. En route to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### DIVISION EIGHT.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Force.

WYOMING, battleship, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEVADA, battleship, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ARIZONA, battleship, 34(a), 4(b). Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### CRUISER FORCE.

Capt. Harry S. Knapp, Commander.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 12(a), 4(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. (Flagship of Captain Knapp.) At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. R. K. Crank ordered to command. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Fred F. Rogers. At the navy yard, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At Sanches, San Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Yarnell. At Tuxpan, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. T. T. Craven ordered to command. At Prosera, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TACOMA, cruiser—third class. Comdr. Powers Symington. At Tampico, Mexico.  
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### DESTROYER FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SEATTLE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

##### Flotilla One.

Comdr. A. M. Proctor, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. A. M. Proctor. In Breton Channel, Cuba.

##### Division One.

Lieut. Charles C. Slayton, Commander.  
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. R. T. Merrill. At New Orleans, La.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. C. W. Magruder. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. F. J. Comerford. At Vicksburg, Miss.  
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

##### Division Two.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, commander.  
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Vicksburg, Miss.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Holt, jr. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Vicksburg, Miss.  
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

##### Flotilla Two.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

##### Division Three.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At Boston, Mass.  
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At Whitestone, N.Y.

##### Division Four.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. G. C. Logan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. J. F. Crowell, jr. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold V. McKittrick. At Rosebank, N.Y.

##### Flotilla Three.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

##### Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gay, Commander.  
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
TRIPE (destroyer). Lieut. Robert C. Giffen. At Boston, Mass.  
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. John S. Barleon. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

##### Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Hanrahan, Commander.  
BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Hanrahan. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Fremont. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. H. Powell. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. R. Williams. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. D. L. Howard. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

##### Division Seven.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller, Commander.  
ERICSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
O'BRIEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Blakely. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.  
CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. T. A. Kittinger. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Fairfield. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Byron A. Long. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

##### Division Eight.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.  
WADSWORTH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyard B. Wygant. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Fred H. Potest. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

##### Division Nine.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney, Commander.  
ROWAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney. At Pensacola, Fla.  
DAVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Zogbaum. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
SAMPSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. B. O. Allen. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
WILKES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
CASSIN (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

##### Unassigned.

ALLEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Bryant. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### SUBMARINE FORCE.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA, cruiser—second class, 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Comdr. Ridley McLean. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Burton H. Green. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### Division One.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHARLESTON (tender), 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Lieut. John Rodgers, Commander.

C-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. W. D. Dashiell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. John Rodgers. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. G. Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

##### Division Two.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler, Commander.

D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

##### Division Three.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At New London, Conn.  
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At Bridgeport, Conn.  
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

##### Division Four.

Lieut. L. D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Key West, Fla.  
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. G. L. Dickson. At Key West, Fla.  
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. L. D. Causey. At Key West, Fla.  
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At Key West, Fla.

##### Division Five.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. W. L. Friedell. At Pensacola, Fla.  
L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Pensacola, Fla.  
L-2 (submarine). Lieut. A. H. Gray. At Pensacola, Fla.  
L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At Pensacola, Fla.  
L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At Pensacola, Fla.

##### Division Six.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK (tender). (Flagship of Division Six.) Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At Pensacola, Fla.  
L-9 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Pensacola, Fla.  
L-10 (submarine). Lieut. James C. Van de Carr. At Pensacola, Fla.  
L-11 (submarine). Lieut. Worrall R. Carter. At Pensacola, Fla.

#### MINE FORCE.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Mine Force in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of Mine Force commander.) Comdr. Henry V. Butler. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. A. W. Marshall. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.  
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. B. O. Halliwell. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Bsn. L. H. Cutting. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Christopher Murray. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

#### TRAIN.

Capt. William L. Rodgers, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Train Commander.) Comdr. John V. Klemann. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Chase. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Kempff. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
KANAWHA (fuel ship, merchant complement). William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MAUMEE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. At Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Comdr. Louis Shane. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karna. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Norman J. Blackwood. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.





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Capt. John Hood, Commander.

Send mail for these vessels, except as noted, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Y. S. Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chester is the receiving ship at Boston.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. R. W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGIA, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. S. E. W. Kittelle ordered to command. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

KEARSARGE, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. G. E. Gelm. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY, battleship, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. W. W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.

MAINE, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. M. M. Taylor. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Comdr. J. V. Chase ordered to command. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. W. F. Jacobs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEBRASKA, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Santo Domingo City, S.D.

NEW JERSEY, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. L. A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there. The New Jersey is the receiving ship at New York.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Tarrant. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. W. M. Crose. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, battleship, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. W. Pitt Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. J. L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address mail there.

VERMONT, battleship, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. At Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, battleship, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, battleship, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Green. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

**U. S. PACIFIC FLEET.**

Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. At San Diego, Cal.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson. At Topolobampo, Mexico.

BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John F. Hines. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, jr. At Corinto, Nicaragua.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. C. J. Lang. At Salina Cruz, Mexico.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 8(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Perrell. At San Diego, Cal.

**TRAIN.**

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Thelecn. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

IREQUOIS (tender). Bttn. Frank Bruce. At Eureka, Cal.

NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideaux, master. At San Diego, Cal.

NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico.

SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**DESTROYER FORCE.**

Comdr. Charles F. Preston ordered to command.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston ordered to command. Aground at Eureka, Cal.

**Division One.**

Lieut. H. J. Abbet, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbet. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At Keyport, Wash. Address there.

**Division Two.**

Lieut. J. G. Ware, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. Ware. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

**Submarine Division One.**

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. A. E. Montgomery. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

F-3 (submarine). Lieut. W. M. Quigley. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**Submarine Division Two.**

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). (Flagship of Commander of Coast Torpedo Force.) Lieut. William B. Howe. At Eureka, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. J. L. Nielson. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick O. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bobusch. Off Humboldt Bay, Cal.

**Submarine Division Three.**

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ST. LOUIS (tender). Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. J. C. Thom. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

K-8 (submarine). (Trophy ship, gunnery and battle efficiency, 1916.) Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Pearl Harbor, H.T.

**RESERVE FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. C. B. Price. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PUEBLO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Comdr. M. E. Trench. At San Francisco, Cal.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. William E. Baughman. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FREDERICK, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen. At Guaymas, Mexico.

OREGON, battleship, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Pedro, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

HUNTINGTON, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent. At San Diego, Cal.

**U. S. ASIATIC FLEET.**

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**FIRST DIVISION.**

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. A. Althouse. At Manila, P.I.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. F. H. Brumby. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

**SECOND DIVISION.**

Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick, Commander.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. G. S. Bryan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. E. W. Hanson. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. J. B. Timberlake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs. At Amoy, China.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. A. St. C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. J. R. Barry. At Canton, China.

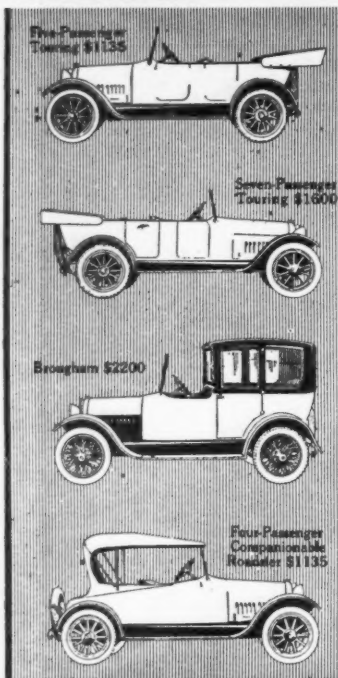
**TORPEDO FLOTILLA.**

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Bttn.



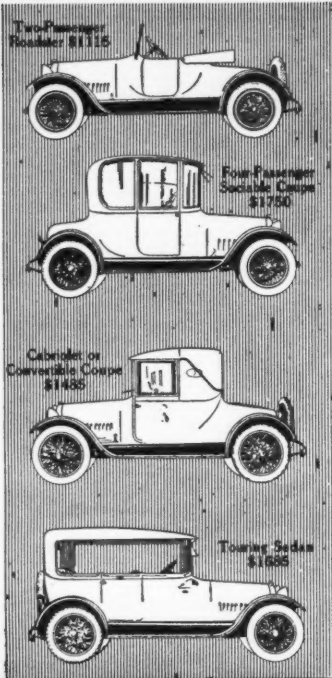
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## VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Barney, Philadelphia.	Marietta, Boston, Mass.
Constitution, Boston.	Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
E-2	Mayrant, Philadelphia.
General Alava, Cavite.	Memphis, Santo Domingo City.
Granite State, New York city.	Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Indiana, Philadelphia.	Pompey, Olongapo.
Iowa, Philadelphia.	Relief, Olongapo.
Iris, Mare Island.	Salem, Philadelphia.
Hector, off Cape Romain	Topeka, Portsmouth.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.	Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Aileen, Providence, R.I.	Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Boston, Portland, Ore.	Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.	Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C.	Sandoval, Sackets Harbor, N.Y.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.	Somers, Quincy, Ill.
Foota, Washington, N.C.	Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.	Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Goldborough, Tacoma, Wash.	Wasp, New York city.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.	Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.	Yantic, Hancock, Mich.
Huntress, St. Louis.	
Isla de Luzon, Rochester, N.Y.	

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

We omit the table of stations of the U.S. Marine Corps this week. The only changes since the list was published in our last issue, page 710, are the following: Marine Detachment, U.S.S. Olympia, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard; Marine Detachment, U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Gerald S. Johnson; Marine Detachment, U.S.S. Seattle, 1st Lieut. Richard H. Tebb, jr.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. F. P.—Since you have been rejected by the medical examiners, there is no way by which you can enter the naval service.

J. J. D. asks: I enlisted Dec. 23, 1905; discharged Jan. 20, 1908, for convenience of the Government after having served more than half of my enlistment; re-enlisted Jan. 20, 1908, discharged Jan. 20, 1911; re-enlisted Jan. 21, 1911; discharged Jan. 20, 1914. Re-enlisted Jan. 22, 1914. What enlistment period should I be carried in? The Comptroller in Cir. No. 53, War Dept., 1909, decided that a soldier who receives an honorable discharge for convenience of government after having served more than half of his enlistment should be considered as having served an enlistment period and would apply to a soldier so discharged before as well as after the passage of Act of May 11, 1908. I think, therefore, that on May 11, 1908, I should have been carried on my second enlistment period, having been discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served more than half of my enlistment. The decision related to "a man who re-enlists subsequent to May 11, 1908." Your enlistment of 1908 was prior, not subsequent, to May 11. You are therefore in the third period.

C. W.—This is the first time for several years that examinations for appointment in the Marine Corps have been open to civilians. Write to the Navy Department for circular and all information. Also regarding pay clerks.

M. E. D.—The Secretary of War has discretionary power in the matter of the applications for support under the National Defense Act. His decisions are final. It is not possible to give you results of his action in individual cases.

J. B. S. asks: I enlisted Jan. 7, 1914, am due to be transferred to Reserve Jan. 6, 1918. If I make application to remain with colors entire seven years, will I enter on second enlistment period at beginning of fifth year? Will I be entitled to receive clothing allowance at beginning of fifth year? Do I receive settlement of accounts or final statements at beginning of fifth year? Answer: For determination of all matters of pay and allowances in continuous service during enlistments begun prior to Nov. 1, 1916, four years constitute a period in enlistment.

T. C. D.—The Ordnance Department of the Army in an official work descriptive of the present magazine rifle issued in 1909, designate the arm as the "U.S. Magazine Rifle." The Small-Arms Manual issued by the War Department, edition of 1913, in Par. 202, designates the rifle as the "United States Rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903."

P. C. K. asks: I enlisted March 8, 1913, and after making up time absent was furloughed to the Reserve on March 28, 1916. Was called back into service and reported for duty Nov. 2, 1916; can I upon application be re-furloughed to the Reserve on Nov. 1, 1917, having then completed four years with the colors? Answer: As we stated in our issue of Jan. 27, no plans were determined upon for relieving the reservists from active duty. It may be before or after they have completed a year's service, and the President is authorized to retain the Reserve, "or any part thereof, in active service for such period as he may determine the conditions demand."

G. H. T.—For information regarding vacancies and appointments, Naval Academy, apply to Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C., or your Congressman or Senator.

J. B. asks: Enlisted in the Army April 7, 1914, and will have three years in April 6, 1917. Can I re-enlist for a new seven-year period, or do I have to wait for another year before I can re-enlist? Answer: Cannot re-enlist until April, 1918, as you are serving under the enlistment law of 1912, not that of the Defense Act.

W. C. M. asks: (1) Is there any rule regarding length of time recruits are required to serve in the Philippines? (2) Does a private receive the same pay in foreign service as he does in the States? If not, what is paid for foreign service? (3) How many companies are in the 27th Infantry? (4) What is a battalion? Answer: (1) Enlisted men cannot be held to service beyond two years in the Philippines except with man's consent. (2) Extra twenty per cent. on foreign service. (3) Twelve. (4) Four companies.

SERGEANT A. A. SLOW, Co. G, 1st U.S. Inf., Schofield Barracks, Oahu, H.T., wishes the address of Tad Welch, of Hazleton, Luzerne county, Pa., who is supposed to be in the Service at this time. Write to The A.G. giving reason for making inquiry.

H. H. M.—Special assignments depend upon vacancies and abilities to secure transfers. These matters must be referred through the channel. Soldiers on the Reserve receive \$24 a year during period of their furlough, except when called to active duty, when full pay is given to them. There is no indication at present that directly after you pass to the Reserve after four years' service, you will be recalled to the colors. Service in Alaska entitles to twenty per cent. extra for enlisted men.

W. G.—As to your eligibility for detail as instructor at educational institutions, for Reserve Officers' Training Corps, apply through channel. Your name has not appeared in orders.

H. C. P.—The British battle cruiser Inflexible was present at the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York in 1909. Her (mean) speed on her trial was 26.5 knots, but her best speed later was 28.4 knots. We cannot locate readily the item you mention regarding her run to England. The Inflexible at full speed burns about 500 tons of coal per day, plus 125 tons of oil. Her maximum coal supply is 3,000 tons. The Inflexible in the Falkland Islands fight in chasing the German cruisers made over twenty-five knots and made hits at a range as high as 16,500 yards.

G. H. S.—As to rank and precedence among Regulars, Militia and Volunteers, see Article 119, Articles of War, Continued on page 737

O. T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.  
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.  
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.  
A-4 (submarine). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1916.) Ensign M. Y. Cohen. Manila Bay.  
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell C. Davis. Manila Bay.  
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, jr. Manila Bay.  
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.  
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

### FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABARENDA (fuel ship, acting as tender), merchant complement. H. M. Bostwick, master. En route to Olongapo, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Olongapo, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. T. A. Thomson. At Zamboanga, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Zamboanga, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Zamboanga, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. R. R. Stewart. At Zamboanga, P.I.

### AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Olongapo, P.I.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Cavite, P.I.  
PISCATAQUA (tug). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Guam, M.I.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Gustave Freudenorff. At Bridgeport, Conn.  
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard Werner, master. En route to Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enoch. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1916.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. H. K. Hewitt. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
FORTUNE (tug). At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. C. Y. Johnston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At Cape Haitian, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. In Nicaraguan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Owen Hill. In San Blas Gulf, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edson E. Scranton, retired. At Puget Sound, Wash.  
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. En route to Panama. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Baltimore, Md. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. Address Baltimore, Md.  
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. En route to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. E. C. S. Parker. At Tunas de Zaza, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hansen, master. En route to San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton.

At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. M. P. Nash, master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Btsn. E. R. Peircey. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.  
OSCEOLA, Btsn. Warren K. Bigger. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. In West Indian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Indian Head, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.  
NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt. F. S. McMurray. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Boston, Mass.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus G. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.  
CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
PETREL (station ship). Comdr. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. C. M. Toser. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY (receiving and disciplinary ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Manila, P.I. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At San Diego, Cal.  
FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.	De Long, Charleston.
Bailey, Annapolis.	Morris, New York.
Biddle, Annapolis.	Thornton, Charleston.
Blakely, Newport.	Tingey, Charleston.
Dahlgren, Charleston.	

### TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.	Powhatan, New York.
Active, Mare Island, Cal.	Rapido, Cavite.
Alice, Norfolk.	Rocket, Norfolk.
Apache, Washington.	Samoset, Philadelphia.
Arapahoe, Mare Island.	Seaborg, Charleston, S.O.
Choctaw, Washington.	Sioux, Boston.
Hercules, Norfolk.	Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Iwawa, Boston.	Standish, Annapolis.
Massasoit, Norfolk.	Tecumseh, Washington.
Modoc, Philadelphia.	Tillamook, Mare Island.
Mohave, Puget Sound.	Traffic, New York.
Mohawk, Norfolk.	Transfer, New York.
Narkeeta, New York.	Triton, Washington.
Pawnee, New York.	Unadilla, Mare Island.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.	Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.	Waban, Guantanamo.
Pentucket, New York.	Wahnetta, Norfolk.
Pontiac, New York.	



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## AN AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR MEXICO.

In the belief that one of the greatest needs of Mexico is the education of its people, particularly in the lower strata of society, a group of educators and public-spirited men in the United States has inaugurated a movement to found an institution of learning in Mexico of the type of Robert College, in Constantinople. As a preparation for this decision, the committee in charge of the movement has made a study of educational conditions in Mexico that has just been published, and which includes an appeal for the establishment of an independent college of the pattern we have mentioned above. The study of Mexico's educational history goes back to the days of the first Spaniards and the first missionaries and embraces a general survey of this subject up to the outbreak of the revolt against Diaz, when the general forward movement of education in the republic south of the Rio Grande was materially hampered, although it must be said to the credit of the Mexican leaders as a whole that they have never seriously interfered with the schools, the great impediment to progress being the lack of money.

As a result of the study published by the committee we find among its conclusions that one reason why the people of Mexico have been unable to gain democracy was "largely because the people have been without learning and without true leaders." Moreover, "organized public opinion and the free discussion of political affairs, so necessary to free government, cannot exist where the masses of the people are ignorant"; and that "the best thing the friends of Mexico can do at the present time is to prepare to assist her in educating her people." If any of us are of the opinion that the average Mexican cares little or nothing about education he is mistaken, for as this report says: "We find the Mexicans are eager to educate their children, and will gladly accept any guidance or assistance we may be able to give them in establishing schools." An idea of the proportion of children that attend schools in the republic may be gathered from the fact that out of the 150,000 children in the City of Mexico who should be attending school, the registration lists shows 120,000. Statistics taken in 1910, when Diaz was in power, reveal the fact that out of the 3,000,000 school children there should have been in a population of 15,000,000, only 1,000,000 were actually registered.

Carranza, being a former school teacher, naturally takes a great deal of interest in education, and he has for his head man in such affairs Andres Osuna, a graduate of a Massachusetts normal school, and with two degrees from Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Professor Osuna, whose official title is Director of Public Education of the Federal District, is constantly in touch with American pedagogical authorities, is working out a scheme of education for Mexico based on the American system, and contributed materially toward the making of the study which has suggested this article. It is interesting to note, for the benefit of those who believe that the lower class Mexicans cannot be educated, one fact set down in the study concerning early conditions in Mexico. This is that within twenty years after the first missionaries landed in Mexico they had educated such a large number of readers that Bishop Zumarraga, "in seeking to secure the translation into the language of the Indians of a certain book of doctrine, gave as his reason that 'there were so many of them that could read.'" And the writer of the text of the study com-

ments on this: "Considering that these early missionaries had first to master the native language and then reduce it to writing, it is no small tribute to their zeal and ability that within the space of twenty years they had produced among the Indians a generation of readers." Who knows but that the native Mexicans, so generally of the despised and rejected, might not be as amenable to education under proper tuition to-day?

That this subject is of deep interest to the military men of the United States we have testimony in a letter written to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by a high officer of the Army. He says: "I have always believed the subject of education in Mexico to be a very important one. It is the intervention of the schoolmaster that is needed more than anything else. If we were to go into that country it would be the very first thing that we would take up as it was the first thing that we took up in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. The schoolmaster in uniform preceded the one in civilian clothes and his schoolbook proved in the long run as effective a weapon as his bayonet."

All students of past conditions in the Mexican schools know that there is an extraordinary tendency among the native teachers to be jingoistic in the extreme, and to be always preaching on the text of, "Mexico for the Mexicans." With such a man as Professor Osuna at the head of the department of education, and with his American affiliations and sympathies, this tendency is likely to be checked, to say the least. With the establishment of scholarships for Mexican youths in American colleges and universities, fifteen of which already have been obtained, and with the possibility of the founding of a Robert College in Mexico, it would appear that the prospects for the education of the mass of the people of the Mexican Republic are brighter than they have been ever before in its history. Two powerful forces, at least, are working toward that end: the one in the United States that is endeavoring to better the higher education of Mexico's youth; and the one in the Republic's Government itself, in the person of Professor Osuna, who is seeking to improve the schools of the common people. No one will rejoice more than the men of the U. S. Army and Navy if the true political salvation of the Mexican Republic is found in the schoolbook rather than in the bayonet.

## EXPOSING PACIFIST FALLACIES.

Written history, contemporary records, and human experience that is common to all of us deny pacifist statements and arguments. Yet that old Adam in a certain type of man persists. In our issue of Jan. 20, page 655, we printed a report of the pleas made by a group of pacifists calling themselves the American Union Against Militarism before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. This report has stirred two of our Army correspondents to making denials of the statements of the speakers for the Union, one of these taking the unusual form of a questionnaire conducted among the cadets attending a military academy in San Diego. In addition to that novel feature the result of the questionnaire bears out the belief we expressed in our article which brought forth these communications, that the good red blood of patriotism still courses in the veins of American boyhood.

The questionnaire was conducted by Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, U.S.A., retired, who is commandant of the cadet corps in this particular academy, and included seven questions; such practical and direct inquiries as to whether, after the military instruction they had received and the knowledge of war they had acquired as a result of such instruction, they "would like to see the country plunged into war?" Whether they would volunteer in case war was declared? Whether they had been benefited by instruction in the military department of the school, physically or otherwise? Whether they felt "the habits of obedience and respect for authority inculcated in military training reduced them to a hurtful submission?" Did they believe in compulsory military training among school boys? And, finally, as to whether the opinions were their own? Practically all the answers to these questions were in the affirmative with the exception of the first and fourth, which called for negative replies. In case of the first, the replies were all negative but one, and it is interesting to note that the single affirmative came from a youth who had just entered the school and had never received military instruction of any kind.

This bears out the contention of all students of military science, that the knowledge and practice of it does not make for war but to the contrary. It would seem that the pacifists who assemble under the banner of the American Union Against Militarism could learn the true effect of military training out of the mouths of our American school boys if they could be persuaded to go to that pure font of wisdom for their facts. But to the true pacifist it is a theory and not a condition that always confronts him. And it is the theory he cherishes in his chilly bosom.

The address made by Prof. Edward P. Cheyney, one of the Union Against Militarism speakers before the Senate Committee, on "Military Training vs. Collegiate Education" was reprinted in the Philadelphia Public Ledger on Jan. 21 and brought forth a reply from Capt. Lewis S. Morey, U.S.A. Professor Cheyney's argument was that military training, particularly in the essential of obedience, was hurtful to individual development, and that universal military service was in absolute opposition to American ideals. In his reply Captain Morey points out that obedience is absolutely necessary to the conduct of military operations. Moreover, he said, "military service is not a thing of itself; it is closely related

to the state and it will not infrequently happen that obedience on the part of a soldier is in compliance with an order coming from one of collegiate education or from the will of a number so educated." He continues: "Obedience to lawful order in the military service or in any service is duty, and duty is a natural, moral or legal obligation."

Continuing his analysis of Professor Cheyney's printed address Captain Morey writes: "The subject of the speech, as treated, is a fair one and debatable. In reading it I think that too much weight is given to the subjugation of self, resulting from the military training and not sufficient importance given to the thought expressed as follows: 'Ability to work in co-operation with others and willingness to obey a leader for some definite end are valuable, indeed almost necessary, qualities in civil as well as military life.' It would, of course, be unfair to compare the case in issue with that of the youth growing up without home discipline and the one having such discipline, for the thought is, the extreme subjugation required by the military training. But does the military part of the training give this extreme deadening of initiative to those undergoing it? I think not. At first it requires suppression of initiative. He must control himself before he can control others. The boy may better be able to carry on the training if he knows the point of view of the lowest. He soon finds that although he is still under higher authority, he now has authority which carries with it responsibility, and he continues to go higher in his position of authority, constantly gaining more opportunity and demand for initiative."

"By these comments I do not wish to imply that I would advocate universal military training in all the schools of the country. Military training is a specialty in itself, particularly when carried to any such point as is now before us in Europe. We should not console ourselves by the thought in connection with compulsory military service, that by going to the expense of educating all the youth of the country in military discipline, we are putting ourselves on a good preparedness basis. Trained men for that are needed but organization and equipment ready at all times is essential."

Under ordinary circumstances discussing pacifist statements or arguments is a depressing business; but we can take heart of grace out of this particular experience. It demonstrates, when it can evoke such statements from our readers, that the pacifists are stirring up such a volume of opinion favorable to the cause of universal military training that good may come out of their opposition after all. We have it on the authority of the Bible itself that good cometh out of evil.

## COLONELS UNDER PROMOTION PLAN.

Some inquiries have been made as to the number of colonels that might be expected under the plan of promoting officers to colonelcies after twenty-seven years' commissioned service. If we consider the earliest appointment as being at a man's twenty-first birthday, we see that with twenty-seven years' service he will reach a colonelcy at forty-eight, which would allow him sixteen years of service as colonel before retirement. The men appointed in 1889 would have been promoted in the year 1916, and if we include all the officers now in the Service who were appointed before the end of that year in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, we find the total to be 234. These are the survivors on the active list of a total number of 1,081 originally appointed, which gives us a percentage of 21.6 now remaining. A table is appended showing in detail the officers now in the Service, and the number originally appointed, with dates of appointment:

When appointed.	No. now on active list.	No. originally appointed.
1873.....	1	69
1874.....	0	49
1875.....	1	68
1876.....	5	79
1877.....	10	82
1878.....	4	50
1879.....	14	92
1880.....	9	73
1881.....	13	52
1882.....	10	46
1883.....	25	68
1884.....	17	56
1885.....	27	42
1886.....	23	82
1887.....	30	61
1888.....	19	51
1889.....	32	61
Totals.....	234	1,081

Organization of military training classes in the Chicago, Ill., high schools will be completed next week, the Board of Education announced on Jan. 30. Orders have been placed with the Rock Island arsenal for 3,000 Army rifles, with bayonets and scabbards. Other equipment requisitioned for the boys include 200 gallery practice rifles, 3,000 "pup" tents, 240 sabers and belts, haversacks, canteens, cups, knives, forks and spoons for 3,000 cadets. Sixteen Regular Army sergeants, one to each two high schools, under supervision of Capt. E. Z. Steever, U.S.A., will direct the work.

The faculty of Leland Stanford University recently passed unanimously the following: "All undergraduates shall be required to devote three schedule hours per week for the first four semesters, or six quarters, as the case may be, either to physical or military training. Students must register in regular classes for the above work, and satisfactory attention to it will be required. Students entering with advanced standing may offer equivalent training in other colleges or universities in whole or partial fulfillment of this requirement."



To avoid in future the difficulty encountered at the recent mobilization of the National Guard in transferring property from state to Federal Government, we are pleased to note that Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Bureau, has issued comprehensive instructions to the National Guard for accounting for Federal property. These instructions, which go into effect at once, include the list of forms to be used in accounting for property, which may be obtained by requisition in the usual manner. The system prescribed is similar to that used in the Regular Army, so that when ordered into Federal service there will be no change in the accounting for property by organization commanders. The supply officer will simply transfer his accounting from the state property and disbursing officer to the proper bureau of the War Department as soon as his regiment or organization is mustered into the Federal service. This system, if carefully followed, will end the untold confusion which has existed in the past. It is hoped that every blank form, especially descriptive lists, used in the National Guard may be exactly the same as used in the Regular Army. It is very necessary that it should be so. To have one set of forms in the National Guard at one time and another set when the troops are mustered in for Federal duty, creates endless confusion. Too little attention has been paid to the making out of reports and returns of various kinds, both by officers and the responsible non-coms., and steps should be taken to enforce proper attention and understanding of this important matter. A proper making out of descriptive lists and ration returns should form an important element in future examinations. In carrying out the regulations recently issued by General Mann the services of officers and enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps and the supply company of each organization should be utilized, he says, in making return for, and keeping records of Federal property. The work on property accounting may properly be credited as drill for these officers and enlisted men, General Mann states.

Functions of military airplanes for strategical and tactical reconnaissance, control of artillery fire and for the pursuit of enemy airplanes were outlined at the annual meeting, in New York city, on Jan. 11, of the Society of Automobile Engineers. They were treated in a paper on "Some Problems in Airplane Construction," prepared jointly by Capt. V. E. Clark and Capt. T. F. Dodd, Signal Corps, U.S.A., and O. E. Strahlmann, a War Department engineer. A strategical reconnaissance machine, it was stated, should have a fuel capacity which would insure a flight of at least 500 miles without a stop. The average speed during the flight should not be less than eighty miles an hour, and the airplane should carry a military load of one pilot, one observer, a sketching outfit, a camera, a wireless set and navigating instruments. The requirements for an airplane for long-range bomb throwing presented a more difficult problem, owing to the heavy load with which the airplane must climb from the starting field. An "average" type of such machine, the paper stated, should have a fuel capacity which would permit going at least 200 miles and returning safely, starting with a load of bombs weighing about 400 pounds. "The machine should be capable of defending itself from hostile aircraft, so that it can operate independently of escort," said the writers. "Such a machine would require from 250 to 350 horsepower. The fuel would weigh about 900 pounds. The military load, including the bombs, would weigh about the same, and the machine fully loaded would weigh from 5,000 to 6,000 pounds." The pursuit machine, needed to attack and drive off hostile airplanes, and carrying only a pilot, should have a speed of 130 miles an hour, as all other characteristics are sacrificed in order to obtain rapid climbing ability, high speed and the greatest possible "dodging" ability.

Hon. B. C. Hilliard, representative in Congress from Colorado, has conceived a brilliant idea, requiring the young men who would compete for examination for appointment to the Military Academy to sign the following pledge: "In order that I may qualify for the competitive examination authorized by the Hon. B. C. Hilliard, representative in Congress, for designation to West Point military academy, I publicly state that my understanding of the principles of our democratic republic is that the people are paramount in everything and that any Army maintained is only incidental to the vastly more important functions of a free people. Holding such views, I freely pledge myself to fealty thereto throughout any military service I may be called upon to render, and, moreover, will obey no order from whatever source emanating, that would, if effectuated, overthrow popular government or establish a military dictatorship in this country." We assure these young men that they can sign this pledge with a good conscience, as the supremacy of the people in the Government of the United States is thoroughly understood and acknowledged by every officer of the military services. We question, however, whether Mr. Hilliard's candidates for the Military Academy when they enter the Army will not find it somewhat difficult to establish themselves as a supreme court to determine the political or legal application of the orders they may receive in the course of their military service. They may be sure, however, that nobody in the Army is likely to tempt them to assist in establishing a military dictatorship.

Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, The Adjutant General of New York, an officer of experience, and one who has given much study to National Guard problems, proposes a new plan of organization which is deemed well worth consideration. Its principal features in brief are: Gradual but complete federalization of the state Militia. Placing the National Guard under the Army instead of the military section of the United States Constitution, where it was left by the Hay Defense Act recently enacted by Congress. Making the organized National Guard supplementary to the Regular Army as part of the first line of defense in case of war. Providing for compulsory military training for all who do not volunteer for service in either the Guard or the Regular Army between certain ages. Those who have looked into General Stotesbury's plan believe that his method of federalizing the National Guard will secure a properly organized and dependable force, and will prevent in the future the confusion incident to the mobilization of the National Guard in 1916, some elements of which Congress was responsible for in not granting the War Department sufficient appropriations for supplies of various kinds. General Stotesbury's plan, so far as it has been discussed, is regarded as a constructive measure attempting to meet the demands of those who are urging greater defense precautions and at the same time insist on retaining the National Guard organizations intact. General Stotesbury's

plan will appear in full in his report to Governor Whitman.

Bishop Samuel Fallows, of Chicago, spoke in favor of universal military training before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 26 out of his experience gained as a soldier in the Civil War, entering as a chaplain and leaving the Service as a brigadier general of the Army of the Tennessee. "Universal military training will never develop a spirit of militarism in this country, as many of our pacifist friends seem to fear," said Bishop Fallows. "It is a democratic movement and the very antithesis of militarism. I can remember over fifty years ago, when the same cry of militarism was raised after the close of the Civil War. Many well meaning people in this country said that with 2,000,000 soldiers behind him General Grant would become a military dictator and that democracy in the United States would disappear. But those 2,000,000 soldiers returned to civil life after having saved the Union, and democracy in the United States became more of a living reality than it had been before. Military training has not developed militarism in Switzerland, Australia, or in our own state of Wyoming. I would like to ask the women of our country who oppose military training which they would prefer for their sons, the military camp or the pool rooms in our great cities. I believe that our country is facing a crisis. Our President recently has said so, and he is in the best position to know. Universal military training will provide a citizen soldiery that will safeguard the nation in any emergency."

A recent issue of The Wheeling (Va.) Register publishes an editorial on "Militarism in America," which contained so many misstatements of facts as to our Army that Capt. John C. H. Lee, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., was moved to write a letter to the editor of the Register in an effort to set him right in these matters. In reply to the editorial statement that "American officers are West Point graduates who have secured their places at that institution through some sort of 'political pull,'" Captain Lee pointed out that "The official Army list for 1916 shows that only 44 per cent.—less than one-half—of the officers of the Army are West Point graduates. Moreover, appointments to West Point must be made in accordance with law, principally by Members of Congress from their respective districts and a few by the President from the country at large." Captain Lee also corrected gross misstatements as to the opportunities for the enlisted man to "rise above a certain rank," a privilege said to be denied him by the Register's editorial; as to the lack of Army schools, and as to opportunities denied colored men and naturalized citizens in the way of promotion. When the particular editorial writer finished reading Captain Lee's admirable and informative letter he must have known a great deal more about the U.S. Army than when he wrote the foolish and ill-informed article that caused the letter to be written.

An officer of the Canadian forces of the British army, who is the son of an officer of the U.S. Army, writing to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, from "Somewhere in France," says: "Ever since I have been at the front, I have followed with keen interest the editorials of different United States papers on preparedness, and have taken great pleasure in the clear, strong articles I have found in the JOURNAL. Since I have seen the size and equipment of the armies here, I have come to a much clearer view of the position that my country is in, and become more indignant every day with the blindness of people who won't see their own danger. It would give me great joy to stand beside one of our pacifists during a 'minenwerfung' or shell bombardment. After the first one that lifted him out of the trench I am certain that he would vote for such an army as would be certain to keep our nation out of trouble. These peace cranks don't seem to realize that in case of war they would have to go and face what we are facing over here. If they did, I think they would give anything they own to remove even the slightest possibility of such an unpleasant event. Keep up your work of hammering common sense into the public, and be certain that the best wishes of the numerous Americans here are with you every minute."

Ninety medical schools in the United States, with a total enrolment in graduating classes of more than three thousand young men available for the Army and Navy, will institute on Feb. 1 a series of lectures on naval and military sanitation and treatment of the sick in both branches of the service. These lectures will be under supervision of Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., and Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, U.S.N. The new curriculum, prepared by the Army and Navy Medical School, is the result of a movement started by Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago, a member of the Council of National Defense. Army and Navy officials have developed a number of motion-pictures, showing every phase of hospital construction and administration of a military hospital, their idea being that if a Regular Army medical officer lectured to students, and had screen illustrations to clarify his assertions, the ocular demonstration would carry as much weight as the vocal.

A report that physicians of New York and Washington are behind a proposal to incorporate in the Army and Navy organizations a "chiropodist corps," is taken as a joke by most Army officers. The average Army surgeon is qualified as a chiropodist specialist, it is pointed out, and probably could give pointers to many of those who operate under the sign of the hanging foot. Officers who have seen much active duty agreed that a large proportion of the foot trouble their men experienced was caused by lack of care, but advance the suggestion that if each company had attached an expert boot repairer, most of such troubles would disappear. One officer told of how the chance discovery that a private was qualified as a shoemaker led to his being detailed to inspect the shoes of the men after each day's march. This, the officer said, caused a quick disappearance of all reports of foot trouble in the company.

At Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, when the soldiers arrange an athletic event they are compelled to hold it "in the open" for lack of a gymnasium. A correspondent at the barracks sends us a photograph of a boxing match in which the "squared circle" is set up outdoors with the mist-clad hills as a background and labels the picture with the very apparent moral, with which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL thoroughly agrees, "the largest post needs

a gym." In view of the active interest taken by thousands of Americans in the soldiers of Europe, and in view of the thousands on thousands of dollars they send abroad to provide comforts for the soldiers of all the belligerent Powers, it seems pitiful to realize that the similar needs of the soldiers of the U.S. Army do not seem to come within the purview of such civilians in any of their military benefactions.

The application of Mrs. Elsie Nelson, widow of William S. Nelson, late chief machinist's mate, U.S.N., for a revision of the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing her claim "for any money due deceased for transportation" revives the tragedy of the loss of U.S. submarine F-4, at Honolulu, March 25, 1915. Mrs. Nelson applied for the transportation money on the grounds that when her husband enlisted in New York city, Nov. 12, 1912, he was told that when discharged at San Francisco he would be entitled to transportation to New York. This was correct, but in view of the fact that such transportation can only be paid when a man is discharged, and Nelson died prior to the expiration of his term of enlistment, Comptroller affirms the action of the Auditor in disallowing the claim.

Adjutant General Gardner W. Pearson, of Massachusetts, at a hearing before the commission to consider military training in public schools, in Boston, on Jan. 25, urged that the truth about the battles of the Revolution and of the War of 1812 be taught in the public schools. General Pearson said that the children do not realize how many defeats of American troops there have been or the discreditable things that are to be charged to the untrained troops. He said that Washington could not hold his Army together; the men would come and go as they liked, and he never had enough for a stand-up fight. There should be more physical supervision in the schools, two or three years of military training should be given in the schools, and it might be well to have it in the evening schools, he said.

Several officers have inquired why the latest Army List and Directory gives the authorized number of Field Artillery majors as nineteen when, in paragraphs 5 and 5-C, G.O. 22, War Dept., 1916, the authorized strength of that arm is set forth as nine regiments, six being of two battalions each and three of three battalions each. On cursory examination it would appear that twenty-one majors had been authorized, but the following data will explain the discrepancy. Number of majors of Field Artillery when all increments are added: 16 regiments with two each, 32; five regiments, with 3 each, 15; total, 47. Number of majors prior to July 1, 1916, 12; increase, 35; to be added yearly until 1920 (one-fifth of increase), 7; authorized July 1, 1916, plus increase for 1917 (12 plus 7), 19.

To the list of National Guard organizations on the border, appearing in our issue of Jan. 13, should be added the 1st Alabama Cavalry, stationed at Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The regiment left mobilization camp, Montgomery, Ala., with 59 officers and 1,161 men, in three sections, on Dec. 9, 1916, all arriving at Camp Wilson, Dec. 12, 1916. All horses had been issued by Dec. 22 and Cavalry work began in earnest. Drill, mounted, is held five hours each day, and so far instruction in section, platoon, troop and squadron has been given. This in accordance with new Cavalry Drill Regulations, which are now in process of printing. All the officers and men are happy in their new work and environment, writes a correspondent.

Cir. No. 5, Jan. 12, 1917, Militia Bureau, War Dept., which states that the uniform of the National Guard in Federal service will be "that of the National Guard in the service of the United States" as prescribed by regulations, does not prohibit any organization which has a distinctive uniform from continuing its use. This was stated emphatically at the Militia Bureau, with the added declaration that nothing in the circular should be interpreted as "retroactive." It does not interfere with any privilege regarding special uniform for ceremonial occasions in armories or outdoors where the wearing of a distinctive uniform may be permitted, which has been authorized in the past.

Secretary of War Baker in answer to an inquiry from a Connecticut National Guardsman as to whether or not men who served in Connecticut regiments recently on the border are entitled to exemption under the state statute which exempts from taxation "the property to the amount of \$1,000 of every resident of that state who has served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Service of the United States in time of war and received an honorable discharge therefrom," said: "As such a question cannot be authoritatively determined by the War Department, it prefers to refrain from expressing an opinion thereon."

The Chairman on Relief of the Army Relief Society, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, requests post adjutants to report the death of any officer or enlisted man directly to her, to insure help when needed for widows and children. Blanks are supplied to be filled out, for filing and quick action. If the officers and men will co-operate with the Committee on Relief, much unnecessary delay will be avoided. Mrs. Roe's address is 35 East Thirty-seventh street, New York city.

Recent cases of Army officers having, knowingly or otherwise, violated state laws by tipping have led the Militia Bureau in the War Department to issue a special circular (No. 30, series of 1916), calling attention to laws which prohibit the practice. The statutes adopted by Arkansas, Iowa, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee, forbidding the giving of gratuities, are quoted in full "for the information and guidance of all concerned."

In a supply company of Infantry the War Department has officially decided that the three regimental supply sergeants, one first sergeant and one corporal are mounted on horses and the stable sergeant and horseshoer are mounted on mules. The mounted equipment will be furnished by the Ordnance Department. These changes will be introduced in the Tables of Organization now undergoing revision.



## PRESIDENT ON UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

President Wilson criticized the language of a memorial presented to him in the White House on Jan. 25, by a delegation from the Maryland League for National Defense, that asked for universal military service and condemned the use of the National Guard for the defense of the Mexican border, by stating, "such a system is a disgrace to a civilized people." Major Randolph Barton, spokesman of the delegation, read the memorial, and then Dr. Hugh Hampton Young, of Johns Hopkins University, read a statement on behalf of Drs. Welsh, Finney and other members of the group of Johns Hopkins medical scientists, urging compulsory military training to improve the health of the young men of the country.

After listening to the reading of the memorial, the President said he "would have been more impressed by it if it had been expressed in more restrained language." He expressed his dissent from some of its statements and objected to such "off-hand condemnation of the system adopted by Congress after long debate." Then he continued: "These things impress me the more after what we have heard from the medical societies. Unquestionably physical training is needed and will accomplish a great deal, but it can be had without compulsory military service, and compulsory military service does not meet the difficulties which you have alluded to. Any brief service in the Army of the United States withdraws men from civil pursuits just as much as the recent service on the border does. No service except a standing Army with professional soldiers prevents that occasional and frequent withdrawal of men from civil pursuits. That may be inevitable, but what you are proposing does not meet the difficulty which you condemn. These things are of the utmost intricacy and difficulty and are not to be settled ex cathedra. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that I think you have gone too far, I will say to you that, of course, this will have my most serious consideration. It is receiving serious consideration with the country, and we in Washington, of course, share and feel the great tides of opinion in the United States. I am sure that, speaking, if I may speak for the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, we are all desirous of doing the wise thing for the defense of the country, and it must and will be done, but we must not close debate by having too dogmatic an opinion as to a method."

Among the statements made in the memorial presented to the President, was that: "The voluntary system upon which we are now relying is utterly and absolutely inadequate for the defense of the country. On this point the opinion of those who know anything whatever about military affairs is practically unanimous, and the teachings of our history give complete confirmation to their opinion. Such a system is a disgrace to a civilized people. Every one of the principal nations of the world has found it necessary, in order to preserve its liberty and independence, to establish a system of universal national compulsory military training and service. Under that system the Government does not permit anybody to volunteer—it requires every able-bodied youth, when he arrives at a certain age, to go through a period of training and a reasonable period of military service at the time when he can do so with the least possible inconvenience to others and with positive benefit to himself. In case of war, it is this class of men who are first called on, and men who have people dependent upon them for support are not only not called upon, but not permitted to go until they are actually needed."

## HEALTH OF THE BORDER GUARD.

At the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation, held in New York city on Jan. 23, the Federation submitted to its executive council for action a resolution introduced by William Jay Schieffelin indorsing: A standing Army of not less than 250,000; universal training for second line defense of at least six months for boys from eighteen to twenty, on Government reservations principally; adequate and proper transportation facilities for immediate use in future mobilizations; co-operation of Army and Medical Departments in selection and equipment of all camp sites and in supervision of food and water supplies, clothing and health regimen of the men; abolition of useless red tape, giving larger authority to officers in obtaining necessary supplies; a service corps for rough camp labor, releasing soldiers for training and practice; rotation in office of bureau chiefs; and closer personal relations between Army officers and troops and public.

Most of these proposals were based on the report of Dr. Thomas Darlington, who made a survey of last summer's mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border. Dr. Darlington urged in his report the building of steel cars especially designed for the handling of troops, and the establishment of government training reservations, in the East, South, West and North. In his report to the Federation Dr. Darlington was particularly severe in his criticisms of conditions affecting the movement of troops to the border and conditions in the camps. He said that the troops were kept standing for hours in railroad yards and were crowded into old, uncomfortable, insanitary cars. The trains took circuitous routes and there were long delays and bad feeding en route.

The New York division, which was sent to McAllen, Pharr and Mission, was badly cared for on arrival, Dr. Darlington said. There was a shortage of water, and there were no bathing facilities for weeks. Part of the camp was too level to be drained, and a nearby swampy pool was the source of a plague of mosquitoes. He added that the men should have had mosquito-nets over their cots, but the majority did not even have cots. He found a dangerous condition in the fact that hundreds of goats were corralled adjoining the camp. The worst danger, he said, was the flies. Kitchens, mess halls and living quarters were unscreened, and some organizations had to spend large sums out of their own pockets in order to get screens. Had it not been for typhoid inoculation, he added, there would have been a repetition of the conditions of 1898.

Dr. Darlington said the sick rate was low for the Army, but not low from the sanitarian's standpoint. He praised the work of the Army medical service and sanitary inspectors, but said there was an insufficient number of doctors. The food given to the men was good on the whole, but the dietary was not always well balanced. He found a serious need for good cooks, and noticed few graduates of the Army cooking school. Another thing responsible for the lowered vitality and disease was the mistaken belief of many officers—both Regulars and

Guardsmen—that heavy exercise in the heat "hardened" the men. He suggested that the Army should give more study to the question of fatigue in its relation to health. He found the base hospitals excellent, an ample supply of drugs, but many serious drawbacks due to red tape, lack of co-operation between the various departments of the Army, and much confusion due to faulty and inadequate legislation by Congress, especially with regard to the appropriation and handling of funds. He found many high officers having to do clerks' work, inadequate accommodations for officers' families, and an enormous amount of time and effort given to the filling out of unnecessary forms.

Dr. Darlington attributed public apathy toward military affairs in general and universal training in particular, not to lack of patriotism, but to lack of public confidence in Congress and Government officials. He recommended the development of a more democratic spirit between officers and men, and a closer connection between the Army and the public.

Reports made to the Surgeon General, U.S.A., concerning the health of the National Guard and Army units serving on the Mexican border show appreciable improvements over the similar reports for the two preceding weeks. Deaths from pneumonia also decreased during the past week. A summary of the report for week ending Jan. 27, follows:

Regulars.			
	Jan. 27.	Jan. 20.	
Percentage sick.....	8.39	8.53	
Deaths, total.....	6	8	
" from disease.....	5	4	
" " injury.....	1	4	
" " pneumonia.....	3	3	
Militia.			
Percentage sick.....	8.47	8.22	
Deaths, total.....	9	15	
" from disease.....	7	12	
" " injury.....	2	3	
" " pneumonia.....	4	8	

## TRANSFER OF N.G. TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Assemblyman Robert McMarsh, of the New York State Legislature, on Jan. 15 introduced a resolution to have Congress pass legislation "which shall abandon all reliance upon the National Guard and state Militias as such and shall organize the citizen and reserve forces of the United States outside the regular standing Army and Navy upon a national basis, in units organized, trained, equipped, armed and officered solely under the authority of the Federal Government."

In the wording of his resolution Mr. McMarsh states his belief that "the national defense is a matter of prime importance, especially in view of the teachings of the present European war." He declares "that the system of military organization based upon the Militias of the several states has proved a failure in the past and has again demonstrated its inadequacy in the recent mobilizations upon the Mexican border." In his opinion "the cause of such inadequacy lies in the inherent disadvantages of divided control and lack of uniformity, and is in no way chargeable to the individual officers or enlisted men of the Militia or National Guard, who, by their patriotism and devotion, have earned the gratitude of a nation cognizant of their hardships and sacrifices." Mr. McMarsh realizes that "there is an urgent necessity for prompt and effective reorganization of the military resources of the nation," and that for this reason he wishes the Legislature of the State of New York to "declare its belief in the principle that national defense is both a national obligation and a national function, to be performed by the people of the United States as a nation and to be administered by the Federal Government."

Mr. McMarsh proposes that the Legislature appoint a committee to confer with the military authorities of the state and the Federal Government to arrange legislation and ways "for transferring into the military service of the United States such of the organized units, officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Reserve of this state as may desire such transfer, together with all armories, arms, vessels, equipment, supplies and other military property whatsoever." It is a part of Mr. McMarsh's legislative plan to so amend the state constitution as to have "this (New York) State yield to the Government of the United States all its reserved authority to appoint officers and to train the Militia of the state," and to have "all laws relating to the Militia declared to be subordinate to the power of the Federal Government."

## THE NAVAL HOSPITAL SHIP.

After five months' unremitting labor on the part of naval constructors and officials of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, plans for the naval hospital ship authorized in the Act of Congress approved Aug. 29, 1916, are beginning to assume a practical shape. It will be many weeks, however, before definite specifications will be completed. The proposed ship—an entirely new departure for our Navy—is to be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the sum allowed by Congress being \$2,350,000.

While the exact dimensions of the ship have not been determined it is known that she is to use oil as fuel, thus securing freedom from all the dust and disorder resulting from the shipping of coal. In order that the ship may be as steady as possible a special gyroscopic engine will be installed, designed to reduce the pitch and roll of the vessel to a minimum. The several hospital departments are to be of the most complete character, thoroughly equipped with the latest instruments and paraphernalia known to medical science. The main operating room will be situated amidships, extending the height of two decks and provided with ample natural lighting facilities. The "out-patient" department—where patients may receive special examination and treatment—will contain both a complete dental operating room and dental laboratory, X-ray room, and special rooms for the examination of eye, ear, nose and throat ailments, as well as a very complete chemical and biological laboratory equipment.

In addition to her wards and special accessory rooms, such as linen rooms, wash rooms, pantries, etc., the new ship will have a hydrotherapeutic department, a thermotherapeutic department, aedoscopic room and a special acute-treatment room in connection with the venereal ward. The contagious disease compartment will be so designed as to be effectively separated from the remainder of the ship and from the activities of other workers on board, by the inclusion of the latest methods of disinfection and communication control.

The mass of work which was necessary in the preparation of even the preliminary plans can hardly be conceived by any one outside the ranks of the Medical Corps. Specific specifications had to be drawn, not only for each

room, down to the smallest closet space, but also for each cabinet, desk and table in those rooms, and then for each drawer in such cabinet, desk and table. This having been concluded, careful and minute calculations were necessary for each separate compartment in the hundreds of drawers in order that the delicate instruments might be contained with the maximum of safety obtained and the minimum of room used. Two volumes of such specifications already have been compiled and those having the matter in hand state as many more will be filled by the additional data which is required.

## REORGANIZE THE GENERAL STAFF.

By Lieut. Col. Johnson Hagood, U.S.A., U.S.A.

1. Having served continuously for seven years in the War Department—1905-1912—half of which time was on the General Staff proper, and the other half in what was called the Coast Artillery Division of the General Staff, I venture to offer a few suggestions as to the proper organization of the General Staff to accomplish its true mission in connection with the matter of national defense.

2. I will say, at the outset, that I am a great believer in the General Staff. I think it has accomplished great things for the Army, and I deplore certain destructive criticism of the General Staff by the Service at large. Most of this criticism, I believe, comes from a not unnatural jealousy, and from a lack of knowledge, both of the proper functions of the General Staff and of what the General Staff has done and is actually doing. My criticism is that while the General Staff is doing a splendid work, its benefits would be multiplied a hundred-fold if it were properly organized, and were properly supported by Congress and the Service.

3. The General Staff is jokingly referred to as the Brain Trust, and this tells the whole story of its shortcomings. In the first place men are recommended and selected for the General Staff because they are brainy or good all-round men, without any regard to their actual qualification for General Staff work; and in the second place, after getting on the General Staff their assignment to duty is such that they are required to pass upon the most intricate questions, of which they have no knowledge, this on the theory that these are General Staff problems and hence solvable by any officer who happens to wear the General Staff device on his collar.

4. As long as this condition exists with reference to the selection of General Staff officers and the assignment of their work the General Staff can never be a complete success. No General Staff officer can be a successful Jack of all trades, and when a line officer, however brilliant, newly on duty in the War Department and without previous training or experience in administrative affairs, starts out to reform the methods of the War Department bureaus or to pass pop judgment upon individual matters that have already received the careful study of the Army's greatest experts, such action naturally arouses resentment. I am fairly well acquainted with the majority of officers who have served on the General Staff since its organization, and I know of no one of them who does not think that the efforts of the General Staff have been largely misdirected.

5. The fundamental difficulty is a confusion between the functions of the Chief of Staff, who is a co-ordinator and an administrator, and those of the General Staff, which is a deliberative body, whose duty it is to determine matters of policy and to draw war plans. The Chief of Staff is the Army's general manager, and the General Staff is its board of directors. So far it has been impossible to establish this distinction, but the distinction is essential not only to free the General Staff from routine administration and wordy discussion of petty affairs, but to get the bureau chiefs together and to have a harmonious War Department, not by force, but by common consent and common desire.

6. I know of no way to accomplish this better than by divorcing the Chief of Staff entirely from the General Staff, removing the restriction that his assistant shall be from the General Staff, giving him four aids of his own unrestricted selection, from the Army at large, and having him do business directly with the bureau chiefs, instead of through the intermediary of committees and sections of the General Staff. I would make him the actual bona fide chief of all the staff corps, in the same sense that the Chief of Engineers is the Chief of the Engineer Corps. I would give him ex-officio rank, one grade above that of every bureau chief, and give him the ex-officio rank of lieutenant colonel. His principal assistant should be The Adjutant General of the Army.

7. As a matter of fact, there never has been any very great need for a chief of staff either in Washington or at department headquarters. What was really needed and is needed, and what we have not yet succeeded in getting in the fullest sense, is a General Staff.

8. Whatever other countries may do, in our Service the adjutant is the natural chief of staff. In the regiment, in the post, and at department headquarters, he gets the papers together and brings them to the commanding officer for approval. He is the co-ordinator and the administrator. It is only when we get to the War Department where there is no commanding general, that the adjutant brings the papers to the Chief of Staff, who, because the Secretary of War is a civilian, acts upon them, as the commanding general would at department headquarters. No commanding general that I know of allows his chief of staff to get between him and his adjutant; and, as a matter of fact, the chief of staff is usually junior in rank to the adjutant, and is not as well qualified to pass upon the matters in hand. He does not have the knowledge, the clerks, the records, or any of the facilities that the adjutant has for co-ordinating and administering the affairs of the department.

9. The late Adjutant General Corbin was the de facto Chief of Staff of the Army, just as much as any of his successors who actually held the title. The assistants to The Adjutant General in the War Department now are much better equipped to co-ordinate and administer than the majority of General Staff officers. In fact, all the permanent officers of The Adjutant General's Department and many of the detailed ones have served on the General Staff; two have been its secretary and, under the detail system, the same identical officer is just as apt to go to one corps as to the other.

10. It does not matter much what we call the man—either Adjutant General or Chief of Staff will do—but he should be given the power, the organization, and the facilities necessary to co-ordinate the administrative activities of the Army. Remove all restriction as to his selection; place upon the President the responsibility that the man chosen is competent and then give him a free hand—within the scope of the policy laid down by the General Staff and approved by the Administration.

11. The real need of creating the General Staff was not to co-ordinate the routine petty affairs of the Army at peace, but to anticipate the momentous affairs of the nation at war. For this work officers need special education and special training. We do not want a kind of



grand jury before which all the knotty little questions of the War Department should be tried by majority vote, we don't want a house of delegates, each intent upon seeing that his own arm is properly represented and gets what is coming to it. We don't want "good men" or "brilliant men," as measured by the number of nice remarks recorded on efficiency reports, often made by those who have no conception what the words General Staff mean. We want men who have gone through the Service schools (I am not one of them), have made good, and have shown, by actual trial, that they possess that peculiar quality that goes to make up General Staff timber. Many of the best men in the Army do not possess that quality.

12. If I could draft the General Staff law I would provide:

(a) That the Chief of Staff should be selected by the President from the Army at large without restriction except as to length of term and eligibility for re-detail. That retirement for age should not terminate his term and that he should have ex-officio rank one grade higher than that of any bureau chief.

(b) That he should have four aids, of his own unrestricted selection with ex-officio rank of lieutenant colonel. He needs aids more than any other general in the Army and is now forbidden by law to have any.

(c) That neither the Chief of Staff nor any of his aids should be members of the General Staff Corps.

(d) That the General Staff Corps of the Army should consist of one hundred officers selected according to an established standard and without regard to rank, present duty, or previous detached service.

(e) That at the end of four years, each General Staff officer should be passed upon for re-detail. If selected he should go back to duty with troops for two years and so assigned as to obtain the greatest benefit for his future General Staff work. He should keep in touch with the General Staff and be a kind of reserve General Staff officer. If not selected for re-detail he should not be again eligible for selection, but replaced by a new man.

(f) That there should be no chief of staff at department headquarters, but instead not less than two General Staff officers, second tour men, who should be in close touch with the Washington headquarters. They should be employed upon the General Staff work pertaining to the Department. In the foreign possessions the number should be half a dozen or more. All maneuvers, field exercises on a large scale, defensive plans, etc., should be under the immediate supervision of General Staff officers sent out for the purpose, at which time they could act as chief of staff in the field if the command were sufficiently large to warrant it. The activity of the General Staff in the matter of war plans at the present time is largely limited to desk criticism from Washington.

(g) That the main body of the General Staff, say seventy-five officers, should have headquarters in Washington. Their hearts should not be bowed down by weight of routine work, but there should be enough of them so that they can have plenty of time to think, to travel, to investigate, to experiment, and to develop something based upon intrinsic worth rather than expediency.

(h) That questions of national defense and all matters of permanent policy of the Army should be referred to the General Staff. These proceedings should be as inviolate as those of a court-martial. They should be submitted to the Secretary of War by the Chief of Staff with such approval or disapproval in whole or in part as he may deem expedient. But they should not be altered, modified, or trimmed to meet the individual views of the Chief of Staff or any of his immediate advisors, which is an essential feature of any system where the General Staff report is prepared for the Chief of Staff's signature. The General Staff reports having been thus acted upon, should constitute the permanent policy of the War Department, and should be compiled as decisions of the Secretary of War in the same manner that we now compile decisions of the courts and of the Judge Advocate General, and they should be just as binding upon all concerned.

(i) That details to the General Staff should not be complicated with other staff details in the matter of promotion, detached service, transfers or anything else that tends to prevent the Government from getting the best man, or tends to discourage men from specializing in General Staff work. There is no such thing now as competition for the General Staff, because it depends upon a man's luck in being available at the time that he is known to some one on the board that makes the selection. An officer recently selected for re-detail was barred by his name's having been inadvertently upon a piece of paper known as the Detached Officers' list. Another ex-General Staff man, distinguished Service School graduate, War College man, who had served with troops in Europe, both before and during the present war, was barred because he was within a year of promotion. Such a man on the General Staff in Washington now would be worth more to the nation than a regiment of troops on the border.

13. For many of the above ideas I am indebted to my friend, Major John McA. Palmer, of the Infantry, who is most admirably fitted to be Chief of the General Staff under the plan above outlined.

#### SAN ANTONIO RIFLE RANGE.

Writing from San Antonio, Texas, E. P. Lipscomb describes the municipal rifle range near that city. The range is constructed in the City Rock Quarry, adjoining Brackenridge Park, approximately two miles north of the business center of San Antonio, and is due west of Fort Sam Houston and Camp Wilson. The range, the entire cost of which was borne by the city of San Antonio, has five 300-yard targets. Both the "A" target, 8-inch bullseye, and the "B" target (20-inch bullseye), are used, the latter chiefly by beginners. A telephone system connects the firing point with the targets, the "Devoe" system being used. The targets are generally operated by city employees of Mexican descent, employed by the month as city laborers. The High School boys shoot on Saturday, the general public on Sunday, and the other days are used by soldiers, the police, and boys from local military academies. Sergeant Mitchell, from the machine gun company of the 37th U.S. Infantry, is in charge of the range, and, with his family, resides upon the property.

There are separate booths or stalls for each target, separated by board partitions. A wooden roof, covered with steel and iron, is overhead, and on the extreme right and left are asphaltum walls more than three feet thick, held in place by heavy timbers. All steel and iron projections near the firing point have been covered with wood to prevent ricochets. There are two successive apertures through which one shoots, directly in line with the respective targets, so arranged that it is not possible for a shot passing through them to miss the backstop 300 yards in rear of the firing point. If a wild shot misses these apertures, it is caught by asphaltum-filled walls four and twenty-feet in front of the marksman, respectively, or by the asphaltum-filled walls on extreme

right or left, or by the firing platform and ground beneath, or by the roof.

The range, in short, is constructed in such a way that it is not possible for a wild shot to escape. Sergeant Mitchell, custodian of the range, requires every man to keep his bolt open when not firing, to refrain from loading his rifle until in the firing booth, always to point his rifle toward the targets, to load but one cartridge at a time (except in rapid fire), and to refrain from aiming and snapping rifles in rear of the firing line. To prevent ricochets, heavy board walls, enclosing and retaining twelve-foot thick walls of asphaltum, have been erected every one hundred yards, as high as possible, without interfering with a clear view of the targets.

The targets are erected behind an asphaltum wall, used as target butts, having a square front to prevent ricochets, held in place by boards and heavy timbers, and capped with a double thickness of steel rails. This protects the men operating the targets. The backstop is a rock quarry bluff about thirty feet in height, with an added height of ten or twelve feet of asphaltum-filled board wall. To prevent ricochets, the rock bluff is covered by an asphaltum-filled board wall. The plans for the San Antonio Range were obtained from the DuPont Powder Company. Both the Country Club and Civilian Rifle Club plans were studied. The boards and timbers used were procured from an abandoned cement plant close at hand, and the asphaltum from worn out city streets and pavements, while the local traction company supplied the necessary steel and iron. A movement is now on foot for the installation of ten additional targets, to have fifteen men fire at one time, at the following targets: five 300-yard rifle targets; five 200-yard rifle targets; five 25-yard pistol targets.

This Municipal Range was constructed, for the most part, as the result of the personal interest and activity of the Hon. Ray Lambert, City Commissioner of Parks and Public Property. The range is absolutely free to the public, without any charge whatever, each rifleman being required to bring nothing more than his own arms and ammunition.

#### GEORGE DEWEY,

THE ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY.

#### An Appreciation.

In the fullness of years, with all his country's honors blessed, the hero of Manila Bay has answered the last call. At 5:36 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 16, in the eightieth year of his age, the soul of this great commander took its flight. The country mourns its loss and amid the funeral pageant of the nation's capital a historic figure passed from the stage.

George Dewey has been inscribed upon the immortal roll of honor and became one of the few names that were not born to die. Rarely to man has it been given to live so grandly and yet so happily; his life was blessed to its close with the esteem and gratitude of his countrymen, and the love of his intimate associates. His fame will be transmitted to future generations in ever-increasing glory as history unfolds her pages.

Though great be the sorrow of those who loved him, we cannot but be thankful for the noble example that he has given us of duty well done, and eminent service rewarded by a grateful republic.

The writer recalls the youthful Dewey when he was a cadet at Norwich University in the early '50's—an active, dark-eyed young fellow—full of life and mischief. In that first of our military schools after West Point, the future admiral acquired his predilection for discipline and command, to be further developed at the U.S. Naval Academy, where he entered in September, 1854. Our acquaintance thus begun was resumed at frequent intervals during more than sixty years, extending through the periods when Lieutenant Commander Dewey was in charge of ships at Annapolis, captain and Chief of the Bureau of Equipment in Washington, and again, when as commodore, he commanded the squadron destined for Manila in 1898. It was at that time that I had the honor to serve under his orders, and later was privileged to have daily intercourse with him until the end of his triumphal homecoming.

It is not my purpose to recount the deeds that won the Admiral's fame. I would simply try to give here some expression to the love and admiration that I felt for the man; to emphasize the human side of his character as revealed by his generous, impulsive nature. Strongly human his nature was, yet restrained by an iron will. What effort it cost him to curb that high spirit we may not know, but he kept it well in hand, and it never betrayed him into acts of injustice or malice. He was a strict disciplinarian, but not a martinet, and his good sense and judgment settled many cases that a less considerate commander would have thought necessary to refer to higher authority. He possessed, in a high degree, that quality of great leaders that fears not to assume responsibility. His consideration extended to dumb brutes, for he was fond of pets, and an active member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The habits of the Admiral were simple and regular. He was punctually on deck by seven bells in the morning, always faultlessly dressed. He had narrowly escaped death from an affection of the liver many years before, and in eating and drinking was most temperate, and very rarely used tobacco. His Chinese servant, Amar, was devoted and cared for him with the greatest solicitude. I recall that when we were at Villefranche a French journal described the Admiral as the type of a cavalry officer, a *beau sabreur*, and there was truth in the comparison. Combined with his fine presence and dignified bearing was a suavity of speech and manner that made his personality most winning. Above all, he possessed a sense of human sympathy that often covered with the mantle of charity the shortcomings of others.

The Admiral was a careful reader of history and biography and was well supplied with books by admiring friends. Among his favorite authors of sea stories was Joseph Conrad. The influences of his early New England training were always retained by the Admiral, and he was never happier than when recalling his boyhood days and companions at Norwich, the revered memory of his father and the beauties of the green hills and valleys of his native state. He often remarked to me that the mountains about Manila Bay reminded him of Acatene and the Croydon Hills. On the night we steamed up Manila Bay he said he recalled Campbell's poem of the battle of the Baltic: "As they drifted on their path there was silence deep as death, And the boldest held his breath for a time." Doubtless he also thought of Farragut's injunction: "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead!" for the channel had been reported full of mines.

As an officer Admiral Dewey was an ideal commander—absolutely fearless, of perfectly balanced judgment and of quick, almost intuitive decision. Without unduly interfering with his subordinates, he knew how to bring

out the best that was in each. Throughout all the complicated and arduous duties that devolved upon him, it was marvelous how easily and smoothly his work seemed to progress; there was a minimum of friction, and no discussion outside his captains and the staff. His orders were unmistakably given and promptly obeyed. Two aids, a lieutenant and an ensign, worked for several hours in the morning with the Admiral and official correspondence was completed at that time. The amount of paper work was enormous, but it was reduced to the lowest terms, and after the telegraph cable was cut the Admiral had a free hand—there was no waiting for requisitions to be filled—supplies of every kind were promptly procured from the chartered vessels made ready by his prevision.

There was a *ben trovato* story current in the squadron that when a certain capacious bureau chief wired the Admiral to explain why he had purchased a quantity of coal without that official's approval, the reply was: "I bought the coal to burn." Consummate tact was displayed in the Admiral's dealings with the crafty Aguirre, the militant archbishop of Manila and the weak and demoralized Spanish officials. And again, his high diplomatic qualities were shown in carrying his point, yet avoiding conflict with foreign commanders who were disposed to question our rights under international law. The conferences that resulted in the capitulation of the Spanish forces were inspired by Dewey, and the city surrendered under the menace of his guns. The verdict of history will establish the fact that Dewey's conduct of affairs in the Philippines was one of the finest of naval and diplomatic achievements.

Of the home-coming voyage of the Olympia a volume might be written; suffice it to say, that the modest disposition of the hero was not unduly disturbed by the splendid welcome so enthusiastically accorded him. In the years that have passed since that time the active mind and rare professional acquirements of the Admiral were absorbed in the upbuilding of the Navy. Others may tell of the work he so faithfully performed as head of the General Board which should command the highest appreciation of his countrymen.

The Admiral never forgot his comrades-in-arms, and he often said of his captains: "To those men I owe my success, they were all loyal and true."

The annual reunions of the Society of Manila Bay, of which he was the leading spirit, were happy occasions for those privileged to attend, and he was always present so long as his health permitted, inspiring the banquet with song and story.

Alas! he will be with us no more, but his memory will live in our hearts as the kind friend, noble commander and model of a patriotic citizen—an inspiration to future generations.

G. P. C.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 21, 1917.

#### HONOR GRADUATES IN AFTER LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 622 of your issue of Jan. 13 you notice the admirable article of Captain Steese, in the January-February number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, discussing the relation between academic honors in student life, and success afterwards in the "real world." By the limitations of your extract from the article, you leave the impression that a smaller number of the West Point honor men are successful in after life, in proportion to the whole, than was found to be the case in civil universities and colleges. While Captain Steese states that this fact develops from his investigations, he immediately explains to what this seeming departure at West Point from the academic test is due, and I think any one familiar with the military system will agree that his explanation is not only conclusive, but if given proper weight, would place West Point ahead of civil institutions in its ability to indicate the life-grading of its students. This result of West Point methods would naturally be expected, for surely no other institution puts its students to a test so admirably fitted to show the qualities upon which success in life mainly depends—aptitude, honesty of purpose, and untiring energy. The statistics which Captain Steese has brought together, and his logical conclusions therefrom, show that academic grading gives distinct indications of fitness beyond the academic grades.

It is very remarkable that a belief should widely have taken root that mental aptitude above the average usually accompanied practical fitness below the average; especially that it should have gotten a hold as regards West Point. Yet this childish proposition had on many occasions been impressed upon the graduating classes at West Point, by speakers selected to address them. It merely serves to encourage the indolent youths to greater indifference, and tends to discourage the more industriously inclined.

The excellent paper of Captain Steese goes far to show that, if all West Point graduates had the same opportunities, were tested under the same conditions, and graded as carefully as before graduation, the "ante" and "post-graduate" section-rolls would be quite similar. I regret that Captain Steese did not extend his investigations to athletics, especially to football.

S. E. TILLMAN, Colonel, U.S.A. (Retired.)

Augusta, Ga.

#### HOW THE GUARD SHOULD BE OFFICERED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Major General Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, has declared the volunteer system a failure. Now, General Scott undoubtedly means the volunteer system from a National Guard standpoint, for there were none very much superior in the Regular Service at that time, to the 35,000 Volunteers who went to the Philippine Islands in the latter part of 1899. And why the difference between the latter so proficient, and the former seventeen years later and with the advantage of all modern ideas, etc., a total failure? The answer is obvious; the United States Volunteers were officered with colonels and majors drawn from the officers of the Regular Army, and captains and lieutenants from the country at large; likewise the enlisted men, which eliminates the "snobbish, peevish cliques."

The plain facts are the colonels and majors of the Guard must be Regular officers and the captains, lieutenants and enlisted men strangers to each other to start with, then merit wins and disgruntledness and peevish whims are unknown. The Officers' Reserve Corps should first give preference to those officers with practical experience, and lastly the scholarly attainments. At the same time, none of these officers should be placed over Regular officers, but to the contrary, under them and in the United States Volunteer organizations always.

GUARD AND U.S. VOLUNTEER.



### PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE. (Summarized from reports Jan. 26-Feb. 1.)

#### THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The army of the German Crown Prince resumed, on Jan. 25, its offensive against the Verdun position west of the river Meuse. The point of attack was at Hill 304, where the last previous German blow in this region was struck on Dec. 28. German gain was again limited, but distinct, and considering the high importance of the positions in a strategic sense, by no means negligible. General von Francois, in whose sector the attack took place, adopted tactics similar to those employed by the French in their recent advance on the east bank of the river. A short but intense artillery preparation was followed by an infantry assault designed to gain the objective in a single rapid operation. Berlin on Jan. 26 announced that this assault, carried out by Westphalian and Baden troops, had won some 1,700 yards of trench front on Hill 304, and had captured 500 prisoners and ten machine guns from the French. According to the Paris official account, the German gains were made over only a small part of a front of several miles' extent between Avocourt wood on the west and a point beyond Dead Man Hill on the east. Of four simultaneous German assaults delivered in the evening against points on this front, the French reported the repulse of three, admitting, however, the loss of sections of front trench in the Hill 304 position. The attacking party in Avocourt wood was said to have sustained heavier losses than the rest, without resulting gain. From this version of the operation and from a French estimate placing the Germans engaged at six divisions it seems not unlikely that the offensive consisted of a main attack at Hill 304, with secondary attacks on either side. As to the subsequent attempts of the French to recover the lost trenches reports disagree. Paris asserts that a violent counter-attack on the morning of the 26th recaptured most of the trench elements. Berlin announced that a night attack by the French was fruitless, and that the morning attack "broke down sanguinarily." No further infantry fighting of moment in this sector was reported by Paris up to Feb. 1, while Berlin announced daily and uniformly fruitless French efforts, of which four were mentioned as having taken place on Jan. 28.

The forces on the east bank of the Meuse, north of Verdun, remained inactive, save for artillery fire, but activity developed east of the city in the direction of Les Eparges, at the edge of the Woivre plain. German parties raided trenches in this locality, near Manheulles and on Combes heights on the 26th, as well as farther south, near St. Mihiel. On the night of Jan. 28, the French, in turn, raided between Les Eparges and the Calonne trench. In Lorraine, from the Moselle to the Vosges, minor operations were numerous. Paris, Jan. 30, reported a German attack north of Badonvillers, and on the 31st a French raid on German trenches south of Leintrey. The French artillery in Lorraine and in Upper Alsace was unusually active. At Reichacker Kopf, Moncel and Chapelotte raids and skirmishes took place Jan. 30. On the night of Jan. 25 German raiding parties operated east of Vingres, between the Oise and the Aisne rivers, and on the 26th at Massèges, on the Champagne front.

The British added a small section of trenches southwest of Transloy to their recent minor gains in the Somme region. Early on the morning of the 27th, says the British statement, troops advanced, taking a position and 350 prisoners. Later in the day they completely repelled counter-attacks. British parties raided northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, Jan. 26 and 27; northeast of Festubert, Jan. 27; northeast of Vermelles and of Armentieres, Jan. 28; near the Butte de Warlencourt, Jan. 29. German raids were less numerous. Some idea of the effect of this raiding warfare, in respect to wastage, may be gained from the fact that the casualty lists for the British armies in January reveal a loss of 32,354 men, most of them presumably in northern France. This remarkably high total was attained in a month when no major action took place, and must be attributed in considerable part to the lesser warfare that has been persistently carried on. While the British January losses fall below those of December by about 4,000, the difference may be attributed to the fact that the major operations on the Somme had not wholly ceased at the outset of December, and must have continued to contribute casualties for a portion of the month. The German casualties on the front opposing the British must bear a fairly fixed relation to those of the British themselves, although they are not necessarily so great. The maintenance of the policy of continual raiding of the German lines is likely to find its reflection quite as much in German as in British wastage, and undoubtedly indicates the British purpose to exchange losses, man for man, so far as possible with an opponent numerically inferior.

#### THE ROMANIAN THEATER OF WAR.

A complete cessation of the Teuton offensive along the Sereth suggests the possibility that Mackensen's task in Roumania has come to an end. From the eastern Carpathians to the mouth of the Danube the Teutons now hold a line of unbroken river bank, save at Vadani, where the Russians still maintain a small bridgehead on the Teuton shore. Russian despatches indicate that the opposing force in this region has been greatly diminished. No attempt has been made to force the Russians' Danube-Sereth front since the defeat of the Bulgars opposite Tulcea. For the present the possibility of an invasion of the great central valley of Moldavia or of the Russian southwest provinces ceases to be pressing. A frequent transfer of the Teuton forces from one front to another has marked the progress of the war, and suggests the removal of Mackensen's best troops in preparation for contemplated campaigns elsewhere. The ability to shift the point of pressure at need and at will gives the Central empires a strategic advantage largely offsetting adverse numbers in the present war. The sudden removal of the pressure on the Sereth would be the natural incidental to another great shifting of forces.

In the Carpathian border-region of Moldavia, as well as further to the South, the Teutons abandoned their recent aggressive policy. The Roumanian force still operating in the region of the Kasino river continued their attacks, on the Bereck mountain, Jan. 25. On the 27th, a Russian attack along the Kimpolung-Jacobeni road, on the Roumanian-Bukovinian border, forced back the Austro-Hungarian front for a short distance on a front of two miles. In this operation Petrograd reported the capture of 1,158 men. Extreme cold, general throughout Europe in the closing days of the month, militated against activity in the Carpathians. The Russians in the attack near the Jacobeni road had to advance, Petrograd reports, against barbed wire and fire from trenches, through snow that was waist deep in places.

#### THE RUSSIAN THEATER OF WAR.

Heavy and sustained fighting in the region of Riga and Mitau, on the Aa river came as the sequel to the Russian success of the second week of January. The interruption of a fortnight gave the Teutons time to organize an offensive designed, apparently, to throw their opponents completely back from the Aa river. Several days of the most severe fighting that occurred during the week under review, on any front, have resulted in the Teutons regaining much of the ground previously yielded. Select divisions of Prussians took the offensive Jan. 25 on both sides of the Aa. Petrograd reported that a Russian counter-move on the east bank of the river gained momentary success, but was eventually forced back to its previous positions. Berlin announced the capture of Russian positions on both banks, with 500 prisoners. On the following day, according to Berlin, Dimitrieff renewed his attacks with fresh reinforcements, but failed to advance, while the Russians reported the failure of a further German assault west of the river. This attack was renewed on the 27th without success, Petrograd asserted, while Russian efforts on either bank were likewise fruitless. A snowstorm hindered operations on the 28th. The Teuton attacks were resumed on the following day, and on Jan. 30, according to the Berlin report, the Germans stormed a wood on the east bank and captured it with 900 prisoners and fifteen machine guns, while the Russian version admitted the retirement of one verst (two-thirds of a mile) along the Kalnizem-Schlock road. In spite of the loss of ground along the Aa, north of Mitau, Dimitrieff retained a considerable portion of the territory gained earlier in the month. Petrograd, Jan. 31, described the German attack of the previous day as having been opened by a bombardment of four hours' duration, in which shells charged with chemicals were chiefly employed. After their retirement along the Schlock high road, the Russians, it was asserted, repulsed a severe attack on their new position. East of Kalnizem they withstood a simultaneous attack at most points, but admit having been forced to yield a few trench elements.

Further south on the Russian front minor attacks were made by both sides, particularly in Galicia. Near the mouth of the Beresina river a Russian detachment gained a small success over a German outpost on the 25th. On the river Shara and south of Brody Russian posts were attacked on Jan. 27. On the 29th Petrograd reported a raid upon Turkish troops south of Brzezany. Sixty Russians were made prisoners in a raid on the Narayuvka river, according to Berlin's report of Feb. 1. The unusual coldness of the weather, while helpful to operations on the normally swampy and impassable Riga front, hindered enterprises elsewhere on the Russian line as well as in the Carpathians.

#### ITALY, SERBIA, TURKEY.

On the Italian front, besides the usual artillery activity there occurred several Austrian minor attacks. Near Castagnevizza, in the region of Gorizia, Vienna reported the capture of 150 Italians on Jan. 30, and a smaller number were taken by Austrians near Irtotjba. Numerous raids and skirmishes took place in Macedonia on the Monastir and Vardar fronts, but operations were hindered by snowstorms. Berlin, Feb. 1, reported the repulse of attacking detachments of Entente troops southwest of Lake Doiran.

British operations against Kut-el-Amara on the Tigris won further intrenched positions on the right bank of the river, according to London statements. Eleven hundred yards of trenches on the right bank were taken by assault on the morning of the 26th, with a portion of the second line trenches in the rear, and four Turkish counter-attacks were defeated. On the two following days, further progress on the right bank put the British in possession of 4,300 yards of the Turkish front and of 600 yards of the third and fourth line trenches. A Berlin statement of the operations admitted loss of ground and asserted that the advance had cost the British 2,000 killed. In any case, the besiegers has displayed an ability during the past few months to bring an artillery pressure to bear with a superiority sufficient to make successive lines of trenches indefensible for the Turks. As the Turkish forces on the Tigris fight at a great distance from their source of heavy artillery supplies, their difficulties in bringing the defensive artillery to a parity with that of their opponents are necessarily great. The present rate of British progress threatens to render the British masters of the place before the Turks can get their reinforcements, and a situation involving future peril for Bagdad and the Turkish Mesopotamian territory is created.

#### MAY TAKE OVER WRIGHT PATENTS.

The executive committee of the Advisory Board for Aeronautics, of which Prof. William F. Durand is chairman, met on Feb. 1 to consider ways and means of releasing the airplane manufacturing industry of this country from the state of stagnation into which it has been thrown through the limitations upon expansion set by the control of the Wright basic patents. The subject was put before the board at the request of the Secretaries of War and the Navy. It was stated at the meeting that, as a result of exorbitant and practically prohibitive patent royalty demands, the Government was being forced to pay prices for aviation material far in excess of those justified by manufacturing conditions, and because of the same royalty demands small manufacturers were prevented from entering the field. More than a few wealthy persons, it was said, had signified their desire to open plants for the construction of airplanes and aviation equipment, but had confessed hesitation to take the step, caused by the tax laid on the industry by the patent holders.

The proposition was advanced, and was seriously discussed, of the Government entering negotiations looking to the outright purchase of the patents with a view to throwing them open to the entire people for use. Another proposal was to ask for legislation providing for the insertion in patent laws of a "compulsory license" clause which would force holders of a patent to permit its use by any applicant on the payment of a sum to be determined by the courts. There is a well-established precedent for Government purchase of a basic patent to end a monopoly. Some years ago it was found that grossly excessive prices were being charged for a patented compound known as "babbitt metal," used in bearings and other machinery parts where excessive pressure and wear were foreseen. After a vain effort to interest other manufacturers to enter the field, the Government purchased the patent outright and the "metal" now is manufactured without restriction. The result is that all needed for Navy use is secured without trouble at a normal price. Practically every European country has inserted in its patent laws a "compulsory license" clause. In England, for instance, any applicant for the right to manufacture under a patent must be granted such right, a court decree determining the payment to the patentee.

Orville Wright, who with his brother, Wilbur, obtained the original patents on heavier-than-air machines in this country, is not now interested in those rights. Some time

ago he sold out his entire interests to a New York corporation. According to official information this concern demands of any and every manufacturer whose products touch upon any feature of the Wright patents, first—a bond of \$10,000 as a guarantee that the output will aggregate a certain fixed amount, and second five per cent. royalty on the gross income of the plant. These conditions, aviation experts say, have resulted in a virtual monopoly of the business by a few big concerns which keep the prices beyond all reason. Facing the same conditions, several years ago, the government of Great Britain, purchased the rights of the patents in that country and threw them open to everyone who would undertake to build airplanes within the country.

Another aviation problem also came before the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. The information was given the members that, as a result of quiet but unceasing efforts of foreign buyers, this country has been stripped of its supply of seasoned spruce and walnut. The former is used in making the struts and braces of airplanes, while the propellers are almost exclusively manufactured of walnut wood. As it required three years to properly "cure" this material, the airplane makers are confronted by a serious situation. The remedy suggested in this case again was Government purchase. It was proposed that the Government, through the Bureau of Standards and of Forestry, enter the market for sufficient quantity of the lumber to tide over the industry, selling to the smaller manufacturer quantities of the stock as it might be required.

"That seems to be Government ownership and paternalism, both at once and with a vengeance," remarked a member of the committee, "but it really is the only way we see out. I might add that it was the only suggestion offered." The fact that practically no stocks of seasoned spruce and walnut remain in this country was established by a thorough investigation of Government experts, it was said.

#### AVIATION NOTES.

Lieut. Col. Harry G. Bishop, one of the Army aviators lost for eight days in the desert near the Mexican border, is still suffering severely as a result of the hardships he underwent in that period. This was learned when Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston on Jan. 30 requested permission of the War Department to transfer Colonel Bishop to the Letterman Hospital. Application was also made for the detail of a medical officer to accompany him.

An attempt to recover the military airplane abandoned by Lieut. Col. Harry G. Bishop and Lieut. W. A. Robertson, Jr., U.S.A., on Jan. 10, in the Sonora, Mexico, desert, near the headwaters of the Gulf of California, will be made by sailors of the U.S.S. New Orleans, according to an announcement made at the Army aviation school, San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 31. Col. W. A. Glassford, U.S.A., commandant at the school, recommended to the War Department that this method of recovering the lost plane be adopted. The War Department approved the plan, and authorized Colonel Glassford to confer with Admiral W. B. Caperton. The New Orleans, now at Guaymas, Sonora, has been ordered to search for the plane. According to Lieutenant Robertson, it was abandoned about fifty miles south of the head of the Gulf and several hundred feet from the shore. The plane, if found, will be dismantled and brought to San Diego on board the cruiser. An Army board investigating the flight of Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant Robertson is in session at the San Diego aviation school.

Capt. Thomas DeW. Milling, U.S.A., who has been for some time engaged in testing a new type of triplane at the Newport News, Va., Aviation Station, returned to Washington this week. He is understood to have reported most favorably on the triplanes, which are said to exceed the biplane machines in speed, stability and dependability under fire. Because of greater strength in construction, there is much less danger of a collapse if part of a plane is shot away and, moreover, the time required in ascending is materially less than in the case of either a monoplane or biplane. As a result of Captain Milling's report, two additional machines of this type have been ordered for experimental purposes.

The first extended flight by American officers in a naval balloon was completed, on Jan. 31, by Capt. Roy S. Geiger, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Comdr. Frank R. McCrary, U.S.N., who landed at Darien, Ga., after a fourteen-hour trip from the aviation station at Pensacola, Fla.

A "baby-speed scout" capable of flying 120 miles an hour, and two reconnaissance airplanes, arrived at the Army aviation school, San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 31. The "baby scout," the fastest plane yet received at the school, has a wing spread of less than 25 feet, and it is claimed can climb 10,000 feet in ten minutes. Two pursuit triplanes, which are expected to develop a speed of 125 miles an hour, are expected next week. The triplanes, the first of this type added to the equipment of the aviation school, are said to compare favorably with the best machines now used by England, France, and Germany.

Service exhibits of the first Pan-American Aeronautic Exposition to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York city, from Feb. 8 to 15, will include displays made by the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the Army and by the Naval Flying Corps, one from the Coast Guard, and others by the National Guard and Naval Militia. There is to be a special exhibit of the "Aero Coast Patrol" advocated by Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and one by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Mr. Howard E. Coffin, of the Naval Consulting Board, is in general charge of the exhibition.

A semi-official statement was issued by the French government on Jan. 31 concerning a German assertion that the Germans lost only 221 airplanes last year. The statement says the French military records show that 417 German machines were shot down by aviators; that 195 other machines were brought down, having been badly injured, if not destroyed, and that twenty-nine captive balloons were blown up.

Dispatches from Pensacola, Fla., state that on Jan. 26 a seaplane attached to the Signal Corps Aviation Station was driven to an altitude of 10,500 feet, establishing a new record for that type of machine. Philip Rader was the aviator, carrying one officer with him as passenger. The machine was in the air four hours.

Official announcement was made on Jan. 31 that the French transport Amiral Magon, taking 950 soldiers to Salonica, escorted by the destroyer Arc, was torpedoed by a submarine on Jan. 25. Of those on board 809 were saved. A statement from the German Admiralty said that a German submarine about 250 miles east of Malta had sunk a transport filled with troops.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Comdr. U. T. Holmes, who was placed on the retired list Jan. 18, 1917, was born in Arkansas April 11, 1869, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 13, 1888. He was graduated as an assistant engineer July 1, 1892. He has had over thirteen years of sea service, and over fourteen of shore duty, and was on sick leave previous to his retirement.

By direction of the President, Col. James S. Rogers, Inf., D.O.L., until recently under treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, will be retired from active service March 1, 1917, on his own application. Leave to that date has been granted him. Appointed from Colorado in 1876, Colonel Rogers was graduated from West Point in June, 1880, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 20th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1887, a captain in 1895, a major in 1901, was transferred to the 4th Infantry in 1906, was promoted lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry, in October, 1906, and colonel of Infantry March 11, 1911. He was assigned to the 18th Infantry in 1913. Colonel Rogers, among other duties, first served on the frontier at posts in Texas. He served in the Cuban campaign in 1898 and took part in the battles of El Caney and San Juan and in the siege of Santiago.

Col. John F. Guilfoyle, Cav., U.S.A., was retired Feb. 1, 1917, on his own application. Colonel Guilfoyle recently returned from Hawaii, where he had been in command of the 4th Cavalry. It is understood that his reason for retiring now is that he has become identified with a western mine. Colonel Guilfoyle has an excellent record of service, which we referred to some weeks ago, in announcing his coming retirement from active service.

Col. Charles R. Krauthoff, Q.M. Corps, whose nomination for promotion from lieutenant colonel, to date from Sept. 22, 1916, was recently confirmed by the Senate, has reported at Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as quartermaster of the Eastern Department. Colonel Krauthoff was born in Missouri Oct. 6, 1863, and entered the Army as a private in the 2d Artillery, Aug. 13, 1884. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 14th U.S. Infantry, July 31, 1891. He was appointed a captain in the old Subsistence Department in February, 1900. During the war with Spain he served as captain and commissary of Volunteers from Oct. 17, 1898, to March 11, 1900. He became lieutenant colonel and deputy commissary general in June, 1912, and is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1895.

Col. Thomas U. Raymond, Med. Corps, U.S.A., whose nomination for promotion from lieutenant colonel to colonel was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 8, 1917, is at present on duty at St. Louis, Mo. He was born in Indiana Feb. 20, 1865, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon June 6, 1890. Colonel Raymond, besides the usual medical and surgical duties devolving upon medical officers, has gained a valuable experience in matters of military administration, sanitation and supply. During his twenty-six and a half years' service he has had a varied experience, as have most senior medical officers in both Regulars and Volunteers, and with the usual proportion of foreign service. He was also major and surgeon of the 40th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, which served in Philippine campaigns. He holds the degrees of A.B. and A.M. and that of M.D. from Butler and Bellevue Hospital Medical Colleges, respectively. Colonel Raymond is at present medical supply officer and disbursing officer of the Medical Department at St. Louis, Mo.

First Lieut. M. F. Cooney, Phil. Scouts, who has been retired from active service, has been an officer since Jan. 22, 1909, and a first lieutenant since Jan. 4, 1913, being near the head of the list. Prior to being appointed to the Scouts, Lieutenant Cooney served for fifteen years as a private and non-commissioned officer in the 12th U.S. Infantry, 2d and 7th, U.S. Cavalry. He first entered the Service Feb. 10, 1894.

## RECENT DEATHS.

An officer of the old Navy sends the following tribute to Commodore Pythian, whose death was noted last week: "There passed away from this life on Jan. 20, 1917, at Annapolis, Md., in his eighty-second year, after long and useful service to his country, Robert Lees Pythian, Commodore, U.S.N. Born at Johnstown, Pa., in 1835, with his father's family he moved to Frankfort, Ky., from which state young Pythian was appointed a midshipman in the Navy, entering the Naval Academy in 1853. Owing to his unusual attainments he was enabled to enter the third class, instead of the fourth, a very rare occurrence at that institution. Upon graduation in 1856 (in three years) Passed Midshipman Pythian served in the sailing ships-of-war of that period, and early displayed those rare qualities of the true sailor which he carried with him throughout his life, and which made him such an admirable commander of the old *St. Mary's*, where were trained the youth of New York State to become officers of the Merchant Marine. Returning from the coast of Africa at the outbreak of the Civil War, Lieutenant Pythian was immediately assigned to active duty in the North Atlantic Fleet. Though young, his services on board the *New Ironsides* off Charleston were brilliant, and he received from that splendid officer, Stephen C. Rowan, the highest commendation. After the Civil War, Lieutenant Commander Pythian was assigned as head of the Department of Navigation, U.S. Naval Academy. So valuable were his services regarded in this special line of work that the usual tour of duty was greatly extended in his case. Three times in charge of the U.S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., and Superintendent of the Naval Academy for four years and four months, an almost unprecedented length of time in that position, few officers, if any, have left a deeper imprint of their personalities upon the active list of the Navy to-day than has Robert L. Pythian. Those who served with him afloat, or came under his instruction and guidance in other connections, will ever cherish his memory as that of an able, earnest and most lovable man. Of the chain of brilliant contemporaries, now so rapidly passing away, there never was, nor is there now, any link stronger or of greater brilliancy either in his country's service or in the hearts of his junior officers, than that personified by the late Commodore Robert L. Pythian."

Major John McDonald, U.S.A., retired, and a former member of the House of Representatives, from the Sixth

Maryland district, died at Rockville, Md., Feb. 1, 1917. He was born in Ireland May 24, 1836, and entered the U.S. Army as a private in the 1st Dragoons, Aug. 18, 1857, rising to the rank of first sergeant. He was appointed second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, July 17, 1862. He reached the grade of captain, July 1, 1868, and was retired the same date for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service, April 23, 1904. Major McDonald is survived by his second wife, who was Miss Mollie Holland, of Rockville, and the following children by a former marriage: Charles G. McDonald and Miss Jacqueline McDonald, of Rockville; Mrs. Jessie Childress, of Washington; Mrs. George G. Brauley, jr., of Bethesda, and Dr. Thomas McDonald, of Cumberland. His first wife, who died many years ago, was Miss Mary J. Benton.

Capt. Clifton M. Butler, 35th U.S. Inf., who died at Douglas, Arizona, on Jan. 28, 1917, of acute Bright's disease, was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1903. He served with the 17th Infantry continuously, from the time of his graduation, until he was promoted to the grade of captain, in 1916; was with that regiment in its Service in the Moro country, in 1904 and 1905, in Cuba from 1906 to 1909, and in the Maneuver Division at San Antonio from 1911 until he was ordered to West Point, in the latter part of 1912, as an instructor in the Department of Tactics. He served in that capacity until he was relieved in 1915, in conformity with the Detached Service Act. He is survived by a wife and infant daughter. "Captain Butler's entrance into the Military Service," writes a correspondent, "was quite unobserved; his going out has stirred and shaken all who knew him. Of a most unobtrusive manner and highly reticent in regard to himself, he gave the casual acquaintance little idea of the strength of character, force, and ability within. After short association, however, one came to the realization that there was something about what he did that really counted. Younger officers began to imitate; older ones to eulogize. His life grew to be made up of commendations from his superiors, and praises from his subordinates. To all of which he answered with increased modesty and efficiency. His loss to the Service is a gaping wound."

"Yet the strong man must go:

For the journey is done, and the summit attained,  
And the barriers fall."

Mrs. Butler, widow of Capt. Clifton M. Butler, U.S.A., and their little daughter, accompanied by Lieut. Otto Hooper, of the 18th Infantry, have left Douglas, Ariz., for West Point for the funeral of Captain Butler. Mrs. Butler will be with her sister, Mrs. E. K. Knight, at 204 Woodland avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Major W. W. Bell, a Civil War veteran, and father of Capt. James E. Bell, 2d U.S. Inf., died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19, 1917. He had lived in Chicago for sixty-one years. When the Civil War began he enlisted in the Ellsworth Zouaves on his nineteenth birthday. In October, 1861, Major Bell recruited an entire company and was appointed captain of the Thirtieth Illinois Cavalry, of which his father was colonel. At the close of the war he was brevetted major. Major Bell had been identified with large financial interests for fifty-three years. On April 16, 1863, Major Bell married Miss Nannie C. Brown, a native of Maine. Surviving the major are his widow and three children, two daughters, and a son, Mrs. Lillian Bell Bogue the well-known author, Mrs. Clara Bell Lessig, and Capt. James Edward Bell, 2d Infantry, U.S.A.; also three grandchildren, William Lloyd Lessig, Lillian Bell Bogue II., and James Edward Bell II.

Announcement is made by Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, of the death of Brig. Gen. Edward E. Bradley, Conn. National Guard, retired, Jan. 21, 1917. General Bradley enlisted as private in Company F, 2nd Regiment, Conn., Feb. 12, 1863; he was appointed second lieutenant and first lieutenant the same year; captain in 1865; lieutenant colonel, 2d Infantry, 1868, and colonel, 1869. He was appointed paymaster general, state of Connecticut, 1877, and adjutant general, 1893, and honorably discharged Jan. 9, 1895; he re-entered the military service on the retired list July 21, 1897.

Lieut. A. D. Connor, U.S.A., who was a member of the Provisional Battalion of officers in training at Fort Leavenworth, Ky., died on Jan. 26, 1917, at the post hospital after a two weeks' illness of pneumonia. Lieutenant Connor was granted his commission after passing an examination from civil life in Colorado Springs, Colo., where his parents and one brother live. After reporting at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 8, he was assigned to Company B.

Ex-Lieut. Samuel J. Fisher, jr., of Company M, 12th Inf., N.G.N.Y., for several years connected with the editorial staff of the *New York World*, died Jan. 30, 1917, of pneumonia at the home of his parents, No. 4 Glenada place, Brooklyn, N.Y. While serving on the Mexican border several months ago, he contracted fever. He was invalided home, and later resigned his commission. Mr. Fisher was born in Brooklyn, April 16, 1886. He was graduated from Public School No. 35, Brooklyn, and later from the Manual Training School. Mr. Fisher leaves his parents, four brothers and two sisters.

Admiral Dewey's will, dated Dec. 17, 1915, was filed at Washington, Jan. 26, for probate. It bequeaths a life annuity of \$500 to his sister, Mrs. Mary P. Greeley, and directs that a suitable stone be placed over his grave in Arlington National Cemetery. The remaining estate, of which no estimate is made, is left to the widow and his son, George Dewey, jr., who are named as executors without bond.

The will of Pay Dir. James H. Watmough, U.S.N., retired, who died on Jan. 18, 1917, in his ninety-fifth year in Washington was offered for probate on Jan. 24. The entire estate is left to his wife, Mrs. Annie Bowie Harris Watmough, with the exception of a trust fund of \$10,000 which is to continue for the benefit of the testator's daughter, Ellen Cox Griffith, and a granddaughter, Ellen Cox Breakwell. The sum of \$1,000 goes to William Stevan, a servant, and \$200 is to be used for the care of the Sheaff and Ross family burial lots in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Judge Frank J. Wise, father of Capt. Martin C. Wise, Inf., U.S.A., died at San Antonio, Texas, on Jan. 25.

Ethelyn Paxton McCormack, the one-year-old daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack, U.S.N., died recently at Jacksonville, Fla., after an illness of five days. Lieutenant McCormack has left Guantanamo, Cuba, for Jacksonville, where Mrs. H. W. McCormack and Mrs. H. A. Orr are visiting for the winter.

A. A. Watkins, president of the San Francisco, Cal., Board of Trade for twenty-four years, fifty years and more connected with W. W. Montague & Co., and vice president of that company since 1876, died at his home in Sausalito, Cal., recently, after a short illness from a complication of diseases. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Watkins was in the Confederate army. When reconstruction days began in the South, he went to San Francisco. He was an active Mason. A widow and one

daughter, Mrs. Wolfe, wife of Major Orrin R. Wolfe, U.S.A., survive.

Mrs. Lorise Reed Britton, mother of Mrs. Rusk, wife of P.A. Paym. Harry W. Rusk, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 23.

Mrs. Josephina Adams Terry, widow of Gen. Alex. J. Terry, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 21.

Reginald M. Huse, eldest brother of Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., and formerly Professor of English, at Lehigh University, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. H. Fraser, in Plainfield, N.J., Jan. 27, 1917, in his sixty-fourth year. More recently he had directed private schools in Summit and Plainfield, N.J.

Mrs. Mary Marsh, wife of Mr. Ralph Marsh, and mother of Midshipman William L. Marsh, 3d Class, U.S.N.A., died at the Annapolis, Md., Emergency Hospital, of pneumonia, Jan. 30, 1917. Mrs. Marsh, with her husband, was on a visit to Annapolis from New York city.

Charlotte Louise Lysle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, of Leavenworth, Kas., died at Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

Mrs. Theodore Yates, widow of Col. Theodore Yates, U.S.V., first governor of the National Soldiers' Home at West Allis, Wis., and mother of Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates, U.S.A., died in her home at 572 Marshall street, Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 22, 1917. Mrs. Yates was seventy-four years old on Jan. 18. She had been an invalid for nearly fourteen years. She was a daughter of the late Surg. Gen. E. B. Wolcott, whose statue is to be erected in one of the city parks during the next year. She was born in the old Wolcott home on the site of the Hotel Pfister. Several months after the battle of Vicksburg in the Civil War Marian Wolcott became the bride of Theodore Yates, a young officer in the union army, who had been sent home from the battle front seriously wounded. Colonel Yates died about a year ago. Throughout her life Mrs. Yates was interested in patriotic and charitable institutions. She was the first regent of Milwaukee chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, which was organized in 1893. She was a member of the local organization of Colonial Dames and was a charter member of the Woman's club. Mrs. Yates is survived by three children. They are Mrs. Carol M. Allis, Dr. John L. Yates and Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates, U.S.A., who is serving in the Philippines.

Mr. O. B. Taylor, sr., father of Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Uline, 8th U.S. Inf., died at Leavenworth, Kas., on Jan. 27, 1917.

Mr. I. C. Johnson, father of Lieut. I. C. Johnson, jr., U.S.N., died at his home in Louisiana on Jan. 25, 1917, in his seventy-third year.

Admiral Sir Henry Coey Kane, of the British navy, who as captain brought the cruiser *Calliope* through the great hurricane at Samoa in 1889, died at London, England, Jan. 30, 1917. Rear Admiral Kane's feat in getting the cruiser *Calliope* out to sea from the harbor at Apia, Samoa, during a terrific hurricane while the warships of the United States and Germany were wrecked, won him high praise for his seamanship. Seamen on the U.S.S. *Trenton*, one of the ships wrecked by the storm, cheered the *Calliope* as she just managed to clear the harbor and gain the open sea. The *Calliope's* commander had taken the wise precaution on a dangerous coast to keep steam up in his boilers. Much distinction also was won by Admiral Kane as director of naval ordnance, from 1894 to 1897. Admiral Kane was born in 1843, the son of Sir Robert Kane, at Portlands, Killiney. He became a sub-lieutenant in the Navy in 1863 and was appointed naval attaché to the Maritime Courts from 1883 to 1887.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Ruth Preble Hall, daughter of the late Major William R. Hall, U.S.A., was married on Jan. 27, 1917, to Mr. Earl Baldwin Smith, of Princeton, N.J., at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Judge and Mrs. Charles M. Hough, of 135 East Thirty-fifth street, New York city. Only the immediate relatives and a few friends attended the ceremony. After a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Smith will make their home in Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fowler, of Nogales, Arizona, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mildred Isabella, to 1st Lieut. John E. Ardrey, 32d Inf., U.S.A. The ceremony was performed Jan. 16, 1917, at the home of the bride's parents on Grand avenue, Reverend Golden, of the Episcopal church, officiating. Lieut. and Mrs. Ardrey leave in a few weeks for station in Honolulu, H.T.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Burden, of Dubuque, Iowa, and Los Angeles, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Viola, to Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 15th U.S. Cavalry. The marriage will take place in Los Angeles in February or March. Miss Burden was educated at Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., and in Lausanne, Switzerland. Lieutenant James, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander James, of Laurinburg, N.C., is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, of the class of 1908.

Col. and Mrs. G. R. Cecil announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Russell Cecil, to Mr. Alfred E. Bruch, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bruch, of Cleveland, Ohio. The wedding will probably take place in the spring.

A wedding of interest to a circle of friends throughout the South was solemnized at St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1917, when Miss Pauline Sale Long, youngest daughter of Mrs. Henry Clay Long, and sister of Colonel and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, U.S.A., was given in marriage to Mr. Edward Moore Branch, of Memphis. The beautiful Episcopal service was read by Right Reverend Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee, while the sweet strains of "Oh, Promise Me" were softly heard throughout the Cathedral. The bride wore a tailored suit of French blue whipcord with hat of absynthe ribbon and corn flowers. She carried a white prayer book from which fell a shower of lilies of the valley and orange blossoms. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. A. Hamilton Long. The groom was attended by Mr. Mitchell Riggs as best man. Miss Anna Fitzhugh Pepper, cousin of the bride, her only attendant, wore midnight blue rep with hat of maize chiffon and gold lace. She carried Aaron Ward roses. Mr. and Mrs. Branch left for a short wedding trip, after which they will be at home at 806 Jefferson avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. F. Huster, of New York city, announces the en-



gagement of his daughter, Miss Frances Louise Huster, to Lieut. John C. Wyeth, 5th Field Art., U.S.A.

Miss Eleanor Sherman Thackara, daughter of A. M. Thackara, American Consul General at Paris, France, and granddaughter of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman, U.S.A., was married Jan. 31, 1917, to Mr. Frederic Cauldwell, of Washington. The marriage took place at the residence of Lindley Johnson, Rosemont, Pa., which was the former home of the Thackara family. The ceremony was performed by Mgr. Drumgoole, president of Overbrook College.

Mrs. William Emory Waring, of Baltimore, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Clare Waring, to Lieut. Edgar B. Colladay, Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Henry Colladay, of Madison, Wis. The wedding will take place in April. Miss Waring made her debut a few seasons ago, and has spent considerable time in traveling abroad and in America. Lieutenant Colladay is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A daughter, Jean, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Richard Irving McKenney, U.S.A., in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Jan. 20, 1917.

Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., and Miss Elise Davis are spending the remainder of the winter at St. Augustine, Fla.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker were the guests of honor at a dinner in Washington Jan. 28 given by Gen. and Mrs. William M. Black.

Miss Winifred Holt, of New York, will speak in Washington on Feb. 12 and 13 of her work for the blinded soldiers of France, under the auspices of the Woman's Section of the Navy League.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker were the guests of honor at dinner of Col. and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton at Fort Myer, Jan. 30. There were twelve guests, and they went later to the Fort Myer dance.

Mrs. James Monroe Love, wife of Captain Love, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at a large reception given by Mrs. Philip St. George Cooke at her home on West Franklin street, Richmond, Va., on Jan. 25.

Miss Catherine McMullin, of Lincolnton, N.C., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Comdr. and Mrs. Rufus Johnson, in Newport, R.I., where she is being extensively entertained.

Mrs. William Paulding, wife of Colonel Paulding, U.S.A., of Fairfield, Conn., has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. Bunce, in Middletown, Conn., during the past week and expects to leave shortly for a trip West.

At the meeting of the Ohio Commandery M.O.L.L., U.S., to be held in Cincinnati, Feb. 7, a paper will be read by Judge Rufus B. Smith, entitled "Some Recollections of the Civil War by a Boy Who Lived Through It."

The Rev. Father George J. Waring, chaplain of the 11th U.S. Cavalry, arrived in New York on Jan. 28 on board the American liner St. Louis, bearing the Pope's apostolic blessing to the U.S. Army. Father Waring spent some time in Rome.

Gen. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., Pay Insp. John H. Merriam, U.S.N., and Major Frank R. McCoy, U.S.A., were ushers at the wedding of Miss Bessie Casemore du Pont and Mr. Reginald Shippen-Huiderkoper, which took place in Christ Church, Wilmington, Del., on Jan. 24.

Mrs. Henry B. Price, wife of Captain Price, U.S.N., is the house guest of Mrs. James Otto Richardson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Richardson, U.S.N., in Washington. Mrs. Richardson will give a tea in honor of her sister, Miss Louise Fenet, of Texas, and Mrs. Price on Feb. 3.

Mrs. W. K. Lloyd, wife of Chaplain Lloyd, of the 13th U.S. Cav., is in Boston visiting her son, Kenyon, who is a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mrs. Lloyd will remain east until her husband returns from Mexico.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Holcombe, U.S.A., were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Jan. 31, in compliment to Miss Mary Regina Irwin, daughter of Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., and Lieut. Thomas B. Larkin, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., whose marriage will take place this spring in Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Miller have recently leased an apartment at the St. Nicholas, Washington. Other service people at the St. Nicholas are P.A. Paymr. and Mrs. J. C. Hilton, Mrs. George A. Deering, widow of Captain Deering, U.S.N.; Mrs. Albert L. Mills, widow of Major General Mills, U.S.A., and Col. and Mrs. George R. Cecil and Miss Cecil.

Capt. J. G. Pillow, 4th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Pillow, who are on leave from Honolulu, were in New York at the Hotel Astor for a ten days' visit this week. Capt. and Mrs. Pillow passed the Christmas holidays with his relations in Arkansas and leave New York this week for Washington, D.C., where they will be the guests of Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Carter for a few days. They will return to their station in Honolulu about Feb. 21, after a most delightful time during the leave.

Prof. Thomas Withers, of the English department, University of Washington, has been critically ill at the Swedish Hospital, Seattle, Wash., for the past two months. Mrs. E. E. McCammon, daughter of Professor Withers and wife of Capt. E. E. McCammon, 3d U.S. Inf., who, until her father's illness was with Captain McCammon on the Texas border, is now at Seattle, Wash., attending her father. Captain McCammon, on leave under exceptional circumstances, joined Mrs. McCammon Jan. 13, Professor Withers's life having been despaired of at that time. His condition now is greatly improved.

Mrs. Volney O. Chase, wife of Captain Chase, U.S.N., gave a luncheon of sixty at the Brighton, Washington, on Jan. 25 for her daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Suzanne Chase. Her guests from Army and Navy circles included Miss Mary Veeder, Miss Ruth Wilson, Mrs. Thomas Van Metre, Miss Evelina Gleaves, Miss Katharine Goodwin, Miss Marie Peary, Miss Dolores Crawford, Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Reese Harris, Miss Margherita Tillman, Miss Gladys Christy, Mrs. Mason Young and Miss Emily Kutz.

Mrs. T. C. Goodman and Miss Ethel remain at the Iroquois Hotel, 49 West Forty-fourth street, New York, for a few months after the departure of Colonel Goodman, Feb. 5, for Manila. They expect to follow him in May or June. Colonel Goodman's other daughter, Mrs. W. B. Walker, of Hong Kong, has taken an apartment at 574 West End avenue, New York, until June, when her two older boys complete their first year at the Kingsley School, Essex Fells, N.J. Mr. Walker is expected in New York next summer or fall, and will probably take Mrs. Walker back to Hong Kong, leaving Dick and Jack at school in the U.S.

Vetn. and Mrs. Samuel Glasson, U.S.A., are staying at the Hotel Astor, New York city.

Col. and Mrs. E. A. Kreger, U.S.A., left West Point, Jan. 23, for Miami, Fla., where they expect to spend several weeks.

Major and Mrs. Milton F. Davis, Helen and Milton, jr., are spending six weeks at the Prince George Hotel in Daytona, Fla.

A daughter, Margaret Virginia, was born to Lieut. of Engrs. Henry C. Roach, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Roach, at New Bedford, Mass., on Dec. 27, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. DeR. C. Cabell, jr., U.S.A., are visiting their mother, Mrs. DeR. C. Cabell, in Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Mrs. Cabell will remain after her husband's return to Mexico.

Mrs. Jordan, wife of Capt. John L. Jordan, U.S.A., after a serious operation at the St. Francis Hospital in San Francisco, Cal., is sufficiently recovered to return to her suite at the Plaza.

Mrs. Mary K. Blauvelt and Miss N. E. Blauvelt have closed their summer home, "Reville," on-the-Hudson, and are spending the winter with Lieut. and Mrs. X. F. Blauvelt, U.S.A., at 101 North Lee street, El Paso, Texas.

Mene Wallace, the Eskimo whom Civil Engr. R. E. Peary brought back to this country with him in 1897, has taken out his naturalization papers as a citizen of the United States. He is a son of the chief of the most northerly tribe of Eskimos.

Capt. and Mrs. C. Stockmar Bendel have returned to Nogales, Ariz., after a delightful visit of several weeks in San Francisco; during which time they were the guests of Mrs. Bendel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Holm, at their Pacific avenue residence.

A daughter, Alice Lena, was born to Mrs. Wesley Armstrong, wife of Lieutenant Armstrong, 5th Cal. Inf., at Hayward, Cal., on Jan. 22, 1917. Lieutenant Armstrong recently returned from the Mexican border with his regiment, being stationed at Nogales, Ariz., with General Plummer's brigade.

The Misses Anderson, daughters of Brig. Gen. Anderson, U.S.A., were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian F. Benzano, of Philadelphia, Pa., at The Royal Palm, Miami, Fla., on Jan. 19. General Anderson and his daughters will spend the remainder of the season at Miami.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford, wife of Brigadier General Crawford, U.S.A., gave a luncheon of thirty guests for her daughter, Miss Dolores Crawford, in Washington on Jan. 29. Miss Crawford will sail for Panama in February where she will visit her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Medorem Crawford.

Capt. Richard H. Williams, C.A.C., recently relieved as military attaché to Turkey on account of his having become a Manchu, will sail, accompanied by Mrs. Williams and Marie, for the United States on the steamer United States from Copenhagen, Denmark, on Feb. 8. They will make the trip from Constantinople to Copenhagen via Sofia, Vienna and Berlin.

Mrs. Louis T. Hess entertained in Washington Jan. 29 at a tea in honor of Mrs. I. R. Phisterer, of Albany, N.Y., mother of Major Frederick W. Phisterer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bosley, wife of Major John R. Bosley, U.S.A. Among those assisting were Mrs. Stanley D. Embick, Mrs. Eugene R. Whitmore, Mrs. J. V. White, Mrs. Seeter, Mrs. Bookmiller and Miss Turner.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, U.S.A., retired, is one of the vice presidents of the Society of Terminal Engineers, which has recently been chartered under the laws of the state of New York with headquarters in New York city, for the purpose, among other things, of promoting the study of terminal engineering and mechanical freight handling as a specialty. H. McEl. Harding, of New York, is president of the Society.

"Major and Mrs. S. J. B. Schindel, U.S.A.," says the San Antonio Express of Jan. 23, "were hosts at dinner at the Travis Club during the week, entertaining a number of friends, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Farr, Major and Mrs. Snell, Capt. and Mrs. Gilbert Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Castleman, Capt. and Mrs. Helms, Major and Mrs. Foulis, Capt. and Mrs. Gregg, Lieutenants Bradford and Haislip."

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Francis S. Nash gave a dinner of thirty guests at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Jan. 29 for the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. Their guests included the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. William H. Ingraham, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William S. Benson, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Warren, Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller and Capt. and Mrs. William D. Leahy.

The hop room in the Administration Building at Fort Myer, Va., was the scene of a large dance on the night of Jan. 30, when the officers of the post were hosts. The decorations were unusually attractive, the walls being hung with flags, standards and bunting, while palms and festoons of smilax made a background for masses of roses and carnations. At one end of the room a large figure "2," representing the 2d U.S. Cavalry, was formed with electric lights. Capt. Archie Miller, the adjutant of the post, presented the guests, who were received by Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, wife of Major Fenton; Mrs. William E. French, wife of Captain French, U.S.A., and Mrs. Archie Miller. Supper was served at small tables at midnight. Among those giving dinners before the hop were Major and Mrs. Charles W. Fenton, who entertained in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker; Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Haight, Capt. and Mrs. David Hunter Scott and Major and Mrs. Gustave Lukesh, of Washington Barracks.

Second Lieut. Sevier Rains Tupper, 36th U.S. Inf., who was appointed a provisional officer to date from Nov. 30, 1916, is the descendant of a long line of the nation's pioneers and soldiers, including his great-grandfather, John Sevier, the first and many times re-elected Governor of Tennessee, also a famous Indian fighter and Revolutionary leader; his grandfather, Gabriel J. Rains, West Point graduate, class of 1827, a veteran of the Florida, Mexican, Oregon and Civil Wars, serving in the latter as brigadier general of the Confederate Army and organizing the torpedo bureau; his great uncle, George W. Rains, class of 1842, West Point, an aide to General Scott in the Mexican War, resigned soon after that conflict, entered the Confederate Army in 1861, as a colonel, and organized the powder depot at Augusta, Ga.; and the uncle for whom he is named, Sevier M. Rains, who graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1876, joined the 1st U.S. Cavalry, and was killed in action with Nez Perce Indians just a year later, after many acts of bravery and daring for which he was highly commended by his superiors. With such forbears it is believed the young lieutenant, just launched on an Army career, should become a valuable member of his chosen profession, and a worthy successor to and upholder of the honorable representatives of his family who have preceded him in the military service of his country.

A son was born to Surg. Taliaferro Clark, U.S.P.H.S., and Mrs. Clark at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 18, 1917.

Lieut. John M. Eager, U.S.A., sailed from New York for Liverpool on board the S.S. Philadelphia on Jan. 27.

Miss Mary Bishop North, of Ardmore, Pa., spent last week as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, at Fort Hancock, N.J.

A son, Howard Burton, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. H. B. Berry, U.S.N., at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Cal., on Jan. 17, 1917.

Mrs. James B. Grier, of Bellevue, Pa., mother of Capt. Harry S. Grier, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. Harry S. Grier at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The birth of a daughter, Lillian Louise, to Lieut. G. R. Koehler, 14th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Koehler, at Fort Lisicum, Alaska, Dec. 30, 1916, is announced.

The birth of a son, Roscoe Campbell Crawford, jr., is announced to Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe Campbell Crawford, at Ancon Hospital, Canal Zone, on Dec. 11, 1916.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will review the cadet corps at the Clason Point Military Academy at the 69th Regiment Armory, New York city, on Friday night, Feb. 9.

Capt. W. C. Watts, U.S.N., who has been ordered to Washington as Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and Mrs. Watts have taken the house 1511 Twentieth street, where they are already established.

Capt. Albert T. Rich, U.S.A., who like numbers of other officers of the Army has been bobbing around in various places on mustering duty, is now stopping at 114 West Seventy-ninth street, New York city.

Mrs. Max Bruce Garber and little daughter have returned to Boise, Idaho, where Captain Garber is on duty with the Idaho National Guard, after a two months' visit in San Francisco. Her address will be the Sherman House, Seventh and Jefferson streets.

Miss Isabel Gallagher, of San Antonio, Texas, who has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Wilson, of the 14th U.S. Cavalry, Del Rio, Texas, has been the recipient of many social courtesies during her visit, among those being a camp supper out on Devil's river.

Mme. Campeiro and children sailed last week for Spain, where they will join Captain Campeiro, naval attaché at the Italian Embassy in Madrid. Mme. Campeiro was formerly Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Silas Terry, U.S.N. Miss Silas Terry is at the Farragut, Washington.

Ensign and Mrs. E. W. Isaacs, U.S.N., have moved from the Courtland Apartments, Portsmouth, Va., to No. 4 Rudwell Apartments, Middle street, Portsmouth, Va. Mr. and Mrs. B. Isaacs, father and mother of Ensign Isaacs, who have been spending the Christmas holidays with their son and daughter-in-law, will return shortly to their home in Cresco, Iowa.

According to the Chat, of Brooklyn, N.Y., an organization called the "Commander Moritz Electric Rate Reduction Testimonial Committee" has been formed to raise a fund that will repay Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.A., retired, for the money he spent in his campaign to force the local electric light company to reduce their rates. Commander Moritz fought for five years to have this reduction made, eventually winning his point last fall.

With the assistance of Col. James A. Irons, U.S.A., and Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne, U.S.N., the military and naval attachés of the American Embassy in Tokio, Japan, a branch of the Boy Scouts of America has been organized at Tokio under the honorary presidency of George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador. About twenty American boys, all of whom are pupils at the Tokio grammar school, form the nucleus of the organization.

Among the recent visitors in Washington was Count Andrew Kalpaschnikoff-Camano, colonel in command of the 21st Flying Column of the 1st Siberian Corps of the Russian army. Before the outbreak of the war Colonel Kalpaschnikoff was associated with the Russian Embassy in Washington as attaché. He will deliver a series of lectures in Washington on conditions at the front, as he saw them. The first lecture will be at the Russian Embassy on Feb. 5. Other lectures will be given at the homes of friends. Colonel Kalpaschnikoff is endeavoring to obtain motor ambulances for the flying columns of Red Cross of Russia.

Gen. George W. Wingate, despite his years, is still so hale and hearty that hunting and shooting on the wing is still a hobby and on outdoor tramps the General invariably manages to get his share of game. Not long ago General Wingate had a new hunting experience. He happened to hear about the new animated targets described recently in our columns and became interested. When the General saw the moving pictures appear, he made a record that falls to the lot of few big game or small game marksmen. With his repeating rifle he put a hole clean through the body of each of three bears climbing a tree. Then a big California lion appeared. "This is fine," said General Wingate as he put daylight into the body of the lion and stopped his rush instantly. When a flock of wild pigeons appeared the General pumped away with his gun so rapidly that he shot half dozen fine birds in less time than it takes to tell it. From pigeons the General switched to deer and antelope. "Gad! but this is going some when a man can get all this good hunting so easy right in New York city," he remarked. One of the best shots the General made was at a rat which came out of a hole. The General made a fine shot, stopping his ratship instantly. There were many other diversions in the matter of shooting, and General Wingate made a number of other excellent shots and said it was the best record with game he had ever made.

A dinner was given at the Rochester Medical Association, Monday evening, Jan. 8, at Rochester, N.Y., to the officers of the 2d N.Y. Ambulance Company by the officers of Red Cross Base Hospital No. 19, headquarters, Rochester, N.Y. Covers were laid for thirty-one. The 2d Ambulance Company had but recently returned from service on the Mexican border. Other guests present were the medical officers of the other Guard units and the Naval Reserve stationed in Rochester. Director Swan presided and responded to the toast, "Our Country"; Lieutenant Commander Herriman to "The Army and Navy," and Captain Boswell to "The 2d Ambulance Company." Captain Boswell spoke on their experiences on the border and illustrated his talk with a number of lantern pictures. Captain Richman and Lieutenant Linn related some of their experiences. The following officers were present: Of the 2d Ambulance Company, Captains Boswell and Richman and Lieutenant Linn. The other Guard officers present were Major S. C. Jones, Captain Seymour and Lieutenant Orchard. Lieutenant Commander Herriman represented the Naval Reserve. The base hospital officers were all present: Director Swan, Assistant Directors Hennington, Ewers, Sutter, Lieutenants McDowell, Sadden, Garlick, Haskell, Hoyt, Almy, Wentworth, Wooden, Bowen, Fowler, Phillips, Hanes, Reed, Hinch, Kaiser, Miller, Flynn and Booth, Dentists Smith and Wickins and Chaplain Gates.



Gen. and Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., are at Hotel Darby, 234 West Adams street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Col. and Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, U.S.A., gave a large dinner at the Arm. and Navy Club in Washington Thursday evening, Jan. 25.

Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Wiley, left Washington on Jan. 29 for Portland, Ore., where she will visit until spring.

Major William Mitchell, U.S.A., is chairman of the entertainment committee of the Hunt Ball, which will take place at the Willard, Washington, on Feb. 20.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Kearney, U.S.N., who recently arrived in Washington, D.C., have taken an apartment on 1868 Columbia road.

Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the new ambassador to the United States from Austria-Hungary, arrived at New York city on Feb. 1, on the liner Noordam.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., is expected to return to Washington from his trip with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt about Feb. 20.

Mrs. Furer, wife of Naval Constructor J. A. Furer, U.S.N., and their young daughter, are spending the winter in Florida. They expect to visit Havana before returning to Washington in the spring.

Gen. and Mrs. McClelland, U.S.A., were hosts at dinner at the Grafton, Washington, Jan. 30. Their guests included Major and Mrs. West, Major and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Mixsell, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Dette, Miss Hunt and Mr. Greer.

Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, U.S.A., Chief of the Coast Artillery Corps, was absent from his desk in the War Department this week as the result of a severe attack of grippe. Latest reports from his home were that General Weaver's condition was steadily improving and his physician expected to "release" him next week.

Col. and Mrs. William Carroll Rafferty, of Washington, entertained a large party at a bridge and tea dance at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Jan. 30. Among the guests were Countess Annie Leary, Lady Johnston, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Bradish J. Carroll, Mrs. Walter Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oelrichs, Mr. Philip Rhineland, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Gillespie, Mrs. Hitchcock, Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy.

Major Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., arrived in Portland, Ore., on Jan. 22, with Mrs. Fries to take charge of the First Portland District, as successor to Major Arthur Williams, U.S.A., who has gone to California on sick leave. Major Fries has been stationed at the Yellowstone National Park since 1914, in charge of War Department projects for the improvement of the park.

Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Galbraith, U.S.N., gave a dinner at their R street residence in Washington on Jan. 26 for their house guest, Mrs. Harry Taylor, wife of Colonel Taylor, of Governors Island, N.Y. Comdr. and Mrs. Galbraith were also hosts at a reception on Jan. 29. An Hawaiian orchestra played during the afternoon. Mrs. William Jeffers, wife of Lieutenant Commander Jeffers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alfred Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Johnson, U.S.N., assisted.

Twenty-one members of the class of 1905, Naval Academy, celebrated the twelfth anniversary of their graduation with a dinner at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on Jan. 30, 1917. The details were arranged by Lieuts. H. E. Shoemaker and A. F. Carter. The following attended: Lieuts. R. E. Ingersoll, A. F. Carter, Byron McCandless, R. M. Fawell, G. V. Steward, F. G. Blaisdell, J. V. Ogan, W. T. Lightle, A. T. Church, Hugo Frankenburg, W. O. Spears, V. K. Coman, H. E. Shoemaker, E. R. Shipp, W. L. Culbertson, I. F. Dortch, J. N. Ferguson, J. J. London, Albert Norris, B. H. Green and Mr. G. O. Carter, of New York city, who resigned from the naval service a few years ago.

Friends of Miss Isabelle E. Craney among residents of West Point and associate members of the West Point Reading Club of some years ago will be interested to learn that there are remaining unsold about twenty copies of the first edition of "Unlucky Numbers," a collection of hitherto unpublished verse by Miss Craney. As this little volume makes a personal appeal and as a second edition is not contemplated, the author would prefer that the remaining copies should find their way to the hands of friends among the associate members of the club, desirous of possessing them, if any such there be. Copies may be obtained, postage prepaid, at \$1 each, by addressing the author, at Box 224, Easton, Md.

The Century Company, New York city, has accepted ten stories of life in the Far East by Florence Partello Stuart (Mrs. George W. Stuart), and will bring them out in book form in the fall under the title, "The Adventures of Piang, the Jungle Boy." Some of them also are to be printed in the company's magazines, the Century and St. Nicholas. "These stories," says the Monitor and Concord, N.H., where Captain Stuart is on duty with the New Hampshire National Guard, "are based on Mrs. Stuart's personal experiences in Borneo and Sulu, and Piang is a real child of that little known land. Morgan Shuster, president of the Century Company, and one time Philippine commissioner, has written Mrs. Stuart a personal letter of congratulation on her work; which, also, was highly praised by her instructors in the Harvard summer school where she studied short story writing last year. Some of Mrs. Stuart's earlier stories about Piang, published in the juvenile magazine, have been secured for re-publication in the Monitor and Statesman, and will appear in the issues of Jan. 31, Feb. 3, and Feb. 6. Others of Mrs. Stuart's stories have been accepted for early publication in John Martin's book, the Doubleday-Page juvenile magazine, and in the Boy's World. Mrs. Stuart has also written those successful motion pictures, 'The Antics of Ann,' and 'The Best Show.'"

At the eleventh annual National Western Stock Show at Denver, Col., which ended Jan. 27, 1917, there were a number of events for mounted officers. "In the broad jump," says the Denver Times, "an event that brought out a resounding yell one minute and caused a holding of breath the next—Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, Cav., U.S.A., of Fort Logan, won with a jump of a little more than sixteen feet on Casey, Col. Robert M. Getty's black gelding. The horse received almost as much of the crowd's praise as did Belle Bench, the world's champion high-school horse that exhibits every night at the horse show, ridden by her owner, Thomas Bass, of Mexico, Mo., and in doing so adds an attraction to the program that alone would be worth braving a trip of a hundred miles in discomfort to see. There is no exaggeration in that statement, either, not a bit." In the free for all high jump the fourth horse was Shamrock, Capt. Theodore Schultz, Cav., U.S.A., with a record of five feet nine inches. In the high jumping events, the highest that could be cleared by the horses competing was seven feet. This mark, made by Fred Veysey, riding Great Heart, established a new record for the Denver ring. Captain Schultz, in the event for light hunters,

up to carrying 165 pounds, was third, riding Shamrock. The fourth horse was Casey, Col. Robert M. Getty, U.S.A., Fort Logan.

#### ARMY ITEMS.

Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., has resigned from the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics because of his imminent retirement.

The War Department has decided that "Officers exempt on account of examination for the Ordnance Department, Garrison and Service Schools for promotion to one grade, are not exempt a second time when examined for the next higher grade within the time limit of exemption."

The resignation by Capt. Gordon Johnston, Cav., U.S.A., of his commission as colonel, 12th Inf., N.Y.N.G., which was accepted by the President to take effect Jan. 26, 1917, brought to an official close the unpleasant incident at McAllen, Texas, last November, which resulted in Colonel Johnston tendering his resignation as colonel of the 12th, and being relieved of his command by Major General Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department. The reinstatement of Colonel Johnston, as noted in our last issue, was interpreted by Army officers as a complete vindication for him in the controversy with Major General O'Ryan as commander of the New York Division. The late commander of the 12th New York has now returned to his former duties as captain of Cavalry in the Regular Army.

Sergt. 1st Class William C. Ocker, Signal Corps, U.S.A., has been discharged by the Chief Signal Officer in order that he may accept a commission as captain in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps. Captain Ocker will be sent soon to take charge of the Signal Corps Aviation School, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Changes No. 5, Dec. 20, 1916, Field Service Regulations, are being issued by the War Department. They refer to distinguishing flags and lanterns.

The 11th U.S. Cavalry football team, coached by Capt. James A. Shannon, U.S.A. (quarterback at West Point, 1902), won the championship of General Pershing's Brigade at Colonia Dublan by actually beating every other team in their series of games which ended this month.

The trial by G.C.M., at Fort Totten, N.Y., of Capt. Wilbur T. Wright, 2d New York Field Artillery, charged with ordering five enlisted men of his command to be tied to the wheels of a gun carriage, was commenced on Feb. 1. The case of Lieut. J. S. Spencer, jr., tried on like charges, is noted on page 727.

"After the five men refused to work," testified Captain Wright, "and Lieutenant Spencer received my permission to tie them up, I went to the room occupied by Col. George A. Wingate, and informed him of my orders. 'Fine business,' I think he said to me. He was very busy at the time, and Lieut. Col. F. H. Hines, 2d Field Art., and several other officers were with him. 'How do you account for Colonel Wingate giving you orders to release the men after he was informed the men were tied up?' asked Colonel William G. Haan, U.S.A., the presiding member of the court-martial. 'I cannot say,' replied Captain Wright. Major Stratford F. Corbett, of the Second Field Artillery, told of seeing the men tied to gunwheels. He said that he had told Lieutenant Colonel Hines about the tying of the men, and that it would cause trouble. Colonel Wingate then gave orders to release the men, Major Corbett said.

#### OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, announced on Feb. 1, the following list of persons whose acceptances of appointment in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been received since list was last furnished, on Jan. 19, 1917:

Note:—

Rank, Arm of Service and date of rank, are given in an italic line preceding names.

Following each name the number given indicates order of appointment; the date is date of birth. Addresses as given here omit street address:

#### EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Eastern Department:

To be Lieut. Col. of Infantry, O.R.C., from June 4, 1916: Maher, Edward J., 2, Feb. 13, 1870, Fort Terry, N.Y.

To be Majors of Infantry, O.R.C., from June 3, 1916, and Jan. 5, 1917, respectively:

Hulvey, Charles N., 1, April 2, 1886, Sweetwater, Tenn.

Rich, Frederick R., 17, Oct. 8, 1872, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains of Infantry, O.R.C., from June 4, 1916:

Ditto, John A., 4, June 1, 1880, Fort Monroe, Va.

Easterbrook, Charles A., 5, Sept. 6, 1884, Fort Monroe, Va.

Segarra, Rafael A., 6, Oct. 28, 1880, Fort Banks, Mass.

To be Captains of Infantry, O.R.C., from June 6, 7, Nov. 28 and Dec. 1, 1916, respectively:

Stebbins, George B., 9, Dec. 18, 1882, Roslindale, Mass.

Odum, Haynes, 10, Oct. 20, 1883, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Jay, Delancey K., 71, May 13, 1881, Westbury, Long Island, N.Y.

Burdick, Henry H., 74, Nov. 21, 1878, New York, N.Y.

To be Captain of Infantry, O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:

Root, Elihu, jr., 84, May 7, 1881, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieuts. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 28 and Dec. 1, 1916, respectively:

Nelson, Gordon G., 57, April 29, 1884, Charlottesville, Va.

Ralph, Henry W., 58, March 4, 1886, Jamaica, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieuts. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:

McKenna, Drew, 65, May 8, 1887, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Johnstone, Charles F., 66, July 29, 1888, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Oct. 28, 1916:

Weeks, John A., 2, Feb. 17, 1889, Washington, D.C.

To be 2d Lieuts. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 6, 1916:

Paddock, George A., 46, March 24, 1885, Miami, Fla.

McEldowney, Robert, 61, April 4, 1892, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lufkin, Benjamin N., 99, Jan. 7, 1894, Medford, Mass.

To be 2d Lieut. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 24, 1916:

Alderman, Sidney S., 155, Nov. 28, 1892, Greensboro, N.C.

To be 2d Lieuts. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Dec. 6, 1916:

Singer, J. Addison, 159, April 23, 1886, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sturgis, Oscar L., 161, June 6, 1886, Morristown, N.J.

Linton, George A., 163, March 15, 1889, New York, N.Y.

Mixer, Carl P., 164, Nov. 25, 1886, Clinton, Mass.

Sharpe, Raymond G., 167, March 18, 1889, Bellevue, Pa.

Lee, Howard E., 171, Aug. 10, 1895, Plattsburg, N.Y.

Andrews, Myron M., 173, April 22, 1894, West Hartford, Conn.

Edgar, William, 175, March 8, 1894, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.

Scheiberling, Edward N., 177, Dec. 2, 1888, Albany, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieuts. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Dec. 16, 1916:

Hutchinson, Warren B., 179, April 18, 1891, Richmond Hill, N.Y.

Canby, Joseph L., 184, March 8, 1889, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To be 2d Lieuts. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:

Bienstock, Michael, 193, June 9, 1887, Hancock, N.J.

Godfrey, William C., 194, May 27, 1891, New York, N.Y.

Houck, Albert A., 195, Dec. 27, 1893, Middletown, Conn.

Galbreath, Thomas M., jr., 196, Aug. 31, 1893, Babylon, Long Island, N.Y.

Wortendyke, Reynier J., jr., 197, March 22, 1895, Jersey City, N.J.

To be Major of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Oct. 27, 1916:

de Rubio, Henry A. O., 2, Dec. 23, 1874, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Oct. 30 and Dec. 1, 1916, respectively:

Carpenter, Roy R., 11, Aug. 28, 1879, New York, N.Y.

Rives, Francis B., 15, Jan. 11, 1890, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:

Fargo, James C., 18, May 23, 1888, New York, N.Y.

Elliott, John, 19, Nov. 15, 1890, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut. of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Dec. 16, 1916:

White, Thomas F., 12, Dec. 19, 1883, New York, N.Y.

To be 1st Lieut. of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Jan. 6, 1917:

Wheeler, Alexander, 14, Aug. 10, 1889, Boston, Mass.

Bowers, William C., 24, 15, July 5, 1887, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut. of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Dec. 14, 1916:

Kean, John, 18, Nov. 22, 1888, Elizabeth, N.J.

To be Captain of Field Artillery, O.R.C., from Oct. 27, 1916:

Taylor, William N., 2, Jan. 22, 1882, New York, N.Y.

To be 2d Lieut. of Field Artillery, O.R.C., from Jan. 9, 1917:

Biddle, Alfred A., 6, Dec. 19, 1885, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from Dec. 1, 1916:

Williams, Hugh, 30, Jan. 31, 1887, Jacksonville, Fla.

To be Majors, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 9, 1917:

Warren, Charles Elliot, 51, April 9, 1864, New York, N.Y.

Leeming, Woodruff, 52, July 14, 1870, New Canaan, Conn.

Abercrombie, David T., 53, June 6, 1867, Newark, N.J.

Sanford, Henry, 63, July 24, 1876, New York, N.Y.

Dempsey, Walter A., 64, July 24, 1865, Westfield, N.J.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from June 5 and Nov. 28, 1916, respectively:

Massie, Lewis B., 3, Sept. 9, 1877, Front Royal, Va.

Wortham, Howard F., 60, Dec. 2, 1891, New York, N.Y.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 3, 1917:

Falkenau, Robert M., 91, Sept. 27, 1882, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Saye, Carl, 93, Sept. 26, 1876, Athens, Ga.

Kirtland, Jacob H., 96, Oct. 1, 1882, Orange, N.J.

Bitterman, Jonas F., 105, April 17, 1878, Harrisburg, Pa.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:

Wray, Robert, 106, June 14, 1876, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Murphy, Timothy H., 107, April 17, 1890, Yonkers, N.Y.

Chatterton, Edward W., 110, July 27, 1880, Washington, D.C.

Biggar, John, 116, Aug. 19, 1877, Washington, D.C.

Bigley, Joseph H., 117, Aug. 16, 1876, Elizabeth, N.J.

Warren, William H., 121, Nov. 4, 1866, Norton, Mass.

Benson, Joseph C., 123, July 2, 1887, New York, N.Y.

Tyree, Amos, 124, March 21, 1869, Washington, D.C.

Davis, Edward F., jr., 126, July 14, 1888, Washington, D.C.

Hahn, George H., 130, April 27, 1878, Washington Barracks, D.C.

Ettridge, James B., 133, March 1, 1880, Washington, D.C.

To be 1st Lieut., O.D., O.R.C., from Jan. 6, 1917:

Bonar, Oley, 1, June 6, 1878, Fort Myer, Va.

To be Majors, J.A.G., O.R.C., from Jan. 3 and 6, 1917, respectively:

Ruehl, Victor Eugene, 11, Dec. 9, 1881, Caldwell, N.J.

Frankfurter, Felix, 13, Nov. 15, 1882, Cambridge, Mass.

#### CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Central Department:

To be Captains of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 28, 1916:

Desloge, George T., 72, Nov. 5, 1880, St. Louis, Mo.

Perry, Arthur J., 73, June 10, 1886, Indianapolis, Ind.

To be Captain of Infantry, O.R.C., from Dec. 16, 1916:

Keith, Edwin D., 80, May 3, 1886, Chicago, Ill.

To be 1st Lieuts. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Nov. 6, 1916, and Jan. 5, 1917, respectively:

Addington, Joseph C., 80, Jan. 16, 1889, St. Louis, Mo.

Patterson, Arthur D., 67, Nov. 16, 1888, Findlay, Ohio.

To be 2d Lieuts. of Infantry, O.R.C., from Dec. 6, 1916:

Duckett, John H., 160, April 26, 1890, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Sackett, Arthur L., 162, July 5, 1887, Springfield, Ohio.

Newberry, Phelps, 165, Dec. 8, 1891, Detroit, Mich.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from Nov. 25, 1916:

Stern, Walter, 19, June 22, 1871, Milwaukee, Wis.

To be Majors, Q.M., O.R.C., from Dec. 1, 1916:

Eastman, Charles A., 24, July 31, 1863, Chicago, Ill.

Edgerton, Morgan B., 27, Nov. 24, 1872, Berwyn, Ill.

Wilson, Lyndon F., 28, Nov. 4, 1883, Chicago, Ill.

Thorpe, James W., 31, Oct. 3, 1858, Chicago, Ill.

Farwell, Granger, 32, May 25, 1857, Chicago, Ill.

Hutton, William H. H., jr., 33, Sept. 7, 1869, Detroit, Mich.

Leahy, William J., 34, July 25, 1867, Chicago, Ill.

Young, Arthur, 36, March 28, 1863, Milwaukee, Wis.

To be Majors, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:

Harrington, Michael C., 38, March 24, 1863, Denver, Colo.

Meyer, Conrad D., 39, July 23, 1878, Chicago, Ill.

Watrous, Charles A., 40, June 12, 1875, Des Moines, Iowa.

Orton, Edward, jr., 42, Oct. 8, 1863, Columbus, Ohio.

Clark, Will H., 44, Oct. 24, 1863, Chicago, Ill.

To be Majors, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 9 and 10, 1917, respectively:

Sykes, Frederick W., 58, March 18, 1869, Chicago, Ill.

Jenks, Pierre G., 66, March 8, 1876, Chicago, Ill.



To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Dec. 15, 1916:  
Moore, Harry Thornton, 72, May 24, 1870, San Francisco, Cal.  
Ashe, Roger, 86, May 14, 1884, Oakland, Cal.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:  
Crofton, Algernon, 113, Oct. 20, 1873, San Francisco, Cal.  
Bramlitt, Robert M., 128, Feb. 19, 1880, San Francisco, Cal.

#### SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Following are appointees residing in the Southern Department:

To be Major of Infantry, O.R.C., from Dec. 1, 1916:  
Lyda, William K., 14, Feb. 7, 1876, Fort Bliss, Texas.

To be Captain of Infantry, O.R.C., from June 5, 1916:  
Frederick, Raymond W., 7, Jan. 22, 1881, Colonia Dublan, Mex.

To be Captain of Cavalry, O.R.C., from Dec. 1, 1916:  
Kennedy, Arthur C., 16, June 30, 1890, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

To be Major, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:  
Walter, Rufus, 43, Feb. 21, 1873, Llano Grande, Texas.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Nov. 23, 1916:  
Stark, Ora E., 66, Oct. 24, 1881, El Paso, Texas.  
Hardeman, Herbert W., 67, May 10, 1880, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

To be Captain, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 3, 1917:  
Costley, Martin L., 92, Sept. 4, 1881, New Orleans, La.

To be Captains, Q.M., O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:  
Hopkins, Duckett F., 132, June 20, 1875, El Paso, Texas.  
Filleul, Gabe, 185, Sept. 30, 1865, New Orleans, La.

To be 1st Lieut., Signal (Aviation Section), O.R.C., from Jan. 5, 1917:  
Strahlmann, Otto E., 1, May 8, 1890, San Diego, Cal.

This completes the list of names as classified under Department heads. We omit this week the remainder of the list given out on Feb. 1, which merely reclassifies the same names, in part, under assignments to Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal and Judge Advocate Officers' Reserve Corps.—EDITOR.

## THE ARMY.

S.O. 25, JAN. 31, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Resignation of Capt. Edward M. Welles, jr., Med. Corps, accepted March 1.

Leave Feb. 1, including March 1, to Capt. Edward M. Welles, jr., M.C.

Par. 24, S.O. 21, Jan. 26, 1917, War Dept., relating to Capt. Waller L. Reed, Inf., D.O.L. revoked.

Capt. Philip Remington, Inf., D.O.L., relieved duty inspector-instructor, National Guard, Indiana, and report to Adjutant General for orders.

Resignation of Capt. Bertram F. Duckwall, M.C., commission accepted March 14, 1917.

Leave Jan. 30 to and including March 14, 1917, to Capt. Bertram F. Duckwall, M.C.

Leave twenty days to Capt. Everett S. Hughes, O.D.

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 292, Dec. 14, 1916, War Dept., as assigns Capt. Samuel B. Pearson, Cav., to 7th Cav., amended, assign him 10th Cavalry, and join that regiment upon its arrival at Columbus, N.M.

Capt. Lee C. Mudd, M.C., having completed duty, return proper station. Leave fourteen days to Captain Mudd.

Capt. Robert M. Danford, Field Art., D.O.L., relieved duty inspector-instructor, National Guard, detailed professor of military science and tactics, Yale University, New Haven, report president.

Capt. Waldo C. Potter, Field Art., D.O.L., relieved duty inspector-instructor, National Guard, detailed assistant professor of military science and tactics, Yale University.

S.O. 26, FEB. 1, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month, effective upon arrival in United States, to Major Charles R. Pettis, C.E.

Leave three months, on account of disability, to Capt. Wilson G. Heaton, 1st Cav.

Leave one month, upon arrival in United States, to Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Inf., attached to 9th Infantry.

Leave one month, upon completion of present duties, to 2d Lieut. Frederick Schoenfeld, 16th Inf.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Edward A. Kregger, professor of law, U.S. Military Academy, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Roy W. Heard, P.S., recently appointed, to rank from Jan. 9, 1917, to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and sail on transport March 5 to Manila.

Leave two months, on account of disability, to Major Frederick E. Johnston, C.A.C., D.O.L.

Leave ten days, upon relief of duties, to Capt. Francis J. Behr, C.A.C.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 29, 1917.

Provisional Appointment in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Stuart R. Carswell, 1st Inf., Delaware N.G., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from date of appointment.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 31, 1917.

Appointments, by Transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. Armand Durant, 12th Inf., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from Nov. 30, 1916.

Second Lieut. Barnwell Rhett Legge, 6th Field Art., to be second lieutenant of Infantry, with rank from Nov. 30, 1916.

Provisional Appointments as Second Lieutenants in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Joseph M. Hurt, jr., of Virginia.

George I. Speer, of Delaware.

Charles B. Duncan, of Tennessee.

Ferris M. Angevine, of Massachusetts.

Julian W. Cunningham, of the District of Columbia.

Sam George Fuller, at large.

Luther Byron Ballou, of Kansas.

Clinton Albert Pierce, of New York.

Thomas McFarland Cockrill, of Missouri.

Delmore Stephen Wood, of California.

George William Lyman Prettymann, of New York.

Thomas McIlvaine Turner, of New York.

Horace Lyle Hudson, of Utah.

Lawrence Cordell Frizzell, of Georgia.

Jean Frederick Sabin, of Wisconsin.

Robert Fulton White, of North Carolina.

Henry Davis Jay, of Pennsylvania.

George Ralph Barker, of Georgia.

Ray Lawrence Burnell, of Maine.

Arthur Winston Hartman, of Pennsylvania.

John William Berry, of Texas.

Harry Madara Brown, of New York.

Joseph Nixon Marx, of New York.

Corpl. Rinaldo L. Coe, Troop K, 17th Cav.

First Class Pvt. Harold John Duffey, Hdqrs. Troop, 6th Cav.

Sergt. Jay Kenneth Colwell, Troop K, 12th Cav.

Sergt. Amory Coffin Cotchett, Med. Dept.

Corpl. Otis Porter, Troop A, 15th Cav.

Corpl. Victor Kenney, Co. D, 1st Telegraph Batla., S.O.

Corpl. Arthur C. D. Anderson, Troop B, 3d Cav.

Sergt. Alan Bartle Edson, Q.M.C.

Corpl. Folsome Reed Parker, C.A.C.

Saddler Emory Moses Mace, 3d Regt. Engrs.

Corpl. Harry Howell Dunn, Troop L, 5th Cav.

Corpl. Rena Lawrence, Troop A, 16th Cav.

Corpl. Fred H. Clark, Troop G, 3d Cav.

First Class Pvt. Joseph A. Covington, 1st Field Batla., S.O.

Mess Sergt. John L. Rice, Troop D, 12th Cav.  
Second Lieut. Nelson Marks Imboden, Inf. O.R.C.  
Capt. John Elliott, Cavalry O.R.C.  
Second Lieut. Randolph Dickens, Infantry O.R.C.  
Second Lieut. John Newton Steele, Infantry O.R.C.  
Capt. George H. Carruth, 1st Inf., Louisiana N.G.  
Second Lieut. Eugene M. Dwyer, 68th Inf., New York N.G.  
Second Lieut. Frederick John Holzbaum, 2d Inf., Pa. N.G.  
Second Lieut. Wharton G. Ingram, 2d Field Art., Pa. N.G.  
Second Lieut. Edward S. Moale, 22d Engrs., New York N.G.  
Second Lieut. Adrian St. John, 22d Engrs., New York N.G.

#### Infantry Arm.

James D. Basey, of Oregon.  
Ray M. O'Day, of Washington.  
Alan Pendleton, of Pennsylvania.  
Merritt Elijah Olmstead, of Oklahoma.  
Benjamin F. Caffey, jr., of Utah.  
Hady Potter Mayers, of Texas.  
Rogers Murchison Wilson, of Georgia.  
Henry Ephraim Mosher, of New York.  
Albin Krill Kupfer, of New York.  
Augustine Joseph Zerbee, of Ohio.  
Arthur Blaine Hutchinson, of Iowa.  
Lauritz Daniel Simonson, of Connecticut.  
Carl Reah Perkins, of Ohio.  
Stanley Morton Muckleston, of Wisconsin.  
Franklin Washington Cheney, of Georgia.  
George Francis Wellage, of Texas.  
Alfred E. Biles, jr., of Oregon.  
Charles Turner Hearin, of Alabama.  
Hugh Mackay Davis, of Maryland.  
John Frederick Fredin, jr., of Minnesota.  
James Bowdoin Wise, jr., of Virginia.  
Thomas Alexander Langford, of Connecticut.  
Harry Lisenper Kimmell, of the District of Columbia.  
Clarence Maxwell Culp, of Indiana.  
Charles Benjamin Kehoe, of North Carolina.  
Phillip Shaw Wood, of Texas.  
Sheldon Eliot Hoadley, of New York.  
Harvey Cecil Kearney, of Nebraska.  
Arthur Wallace Stedman, jr., of Colorado.  
Arthur Postell Jervey, of South Carolina.  
Starr Sedgwick Eaton, of Wisconsin.  
Oliver Franklin Holden, of Texas.  
Maurice Percy Walker, of Pennsylvania.  
Thomas Liggett Lamorous, of New York.  
Daniel Newton Murphy, of Texas.  
Adlai Cyrus Young, of Wisconsin.  
Alexander Newton Stark, jr., of Virginia.  
Clinton Inness McClure, of Kansas.  
Roy Charles Lemach Graham, of New Hampshire.  
Arthur Franklin Joseph Holben, of Pennsylvania.  
Lloyd Bebb Russell, of Kansas.  
George Sawtelle, at large.  
John Edwin Gough, of Pennsylvania.  
Leonard Almy Smith, of Connecticut.  
John Waldemar Thompson, of Wisconsin.  
Philip Overstreet, of Illinois.  
Lara Paul Good, of Indiana.  
George A. McDonald, of Texas.  
George Maltby Wright, jr., of Ohio.  
Archie Arrington Farmer, of North Carolina.  
John Thomas Fisher, of California.  
Edwin Eugene Elliott, of Minnesota.  
Charles Sabin Ferrin, of Vermont.  
George Warner Titus, of California.  
Samuel David Mann, of Ohio.  
John Carver Adams, of Oregon.  
Robert Gilpin Ervin, of Pennsylvania.  
Edward Lodge McKee, jr., of Indiana.  
Sergt. Gilbert S. Harter, Co. F, 15th Inf.  
Sergt. John W. Cotton, 1st Aero Squadron, S.C.  
Pvt. Ralph Edward Wallace, Co. G, 3d Regt. Engrs.  
Sergt. Lawrence Welburn Fagg, Med. Dept., Army Reserve.  
First Class Pvt. Maury Mann, Co. C, 3d Regt. Engrs.  
Corpl. Rupert L. Purdon, Co. G, 34th Inf.  
Pvt. (1st Class) Richard S. Jones, Ord. Dept.  
Sergt. William Carleton Hanna, Med. Dept.  
Corpl. Leon G. Harer, C.A.C.  
First Sergt. Edwin Mack Scott, C.A.C.  
Sergt. Paul J. Dowling, Co. E, 2d Regt. Engrs.  
Corpl. John Herbert Jones, School Detachment, Aviation Section, S.C.

Corpl. Rufus E. Wicker, Co. F, 3d Regt. Engrs.  
Corpl. Charles L. Briscoe, Med. Dept.  
Corpl. Roy O. Wren, Q.M.C.  
Sergt. Hermann C. Dempewolf, Co. E, 2d Regt. Engrs.  
Pvt. Paul Ireton Jones, Co. E, 2d Telegraph Battalion, S.C.  
Sergt. Frank Everett Hinton, Co. D, 2d Inf.  
Corpl. Frank Patrick Tuohy, Co. C, 3d Regt. Engrs.  
Sergt. John R. Hermann, Co. I, 8th Inf.  
Pvt. Louis T. Roberts, C.A.C.  
Sergt. James Minch Palmer, Med. Dept.  
Sergt. Ralph A. W. Pearson, School Detachment, Aviation Section, S.C.  
Corpl. Alfred Millard, Co. H, 27th Inf.  
Pvt. Harry H. Amba, Co. M, 29th Inf.  
Corpl. William H. Bittenbender, Co. D, 27th Inf.  
Q.M. Sergt. Raymond H. Bishop, Q.M.C.  
Sergt. Henry D. Mitchell, Co. D, 31st Inf.  
Pvt. 1st Class James A. Summersett, jr., School Detachment, Aviation Section, S.C.

Corpl. Hugh Cookery Gilchrist, Co. F, 6th Inf.  
Sergt. Allen T. Veatch, Q.M.C.  
First Class Pvt. Sigurd J. Simonsen, Co. M, S.C.  
Sergt. Thomas G. Bond, Med. Dept.  
Sergt. John E. Haywood, Q.M.C.  
Second Lieut. Willie Henry Hale, Infantry O.R.C.  
Second Lieut. Noe Calhoun Killian, Infantry O.R.C.  
Second Lieut. Walter Ray Mann, Infantry O.R.C.  
Second Lieut. Henry Wiseman Lee, Infantry O.R.C.  
Second Lieut. Frederick R. Baker, C.A.C., N.C.N.G.  
First Lieut. Ernest Hill Burt, Field Art., Conn. N.G.  
Second Lieut. Albert F. Christensen, 2d Inf., Mass. N.G.  
Second Lieut. William H. Coacher, 4th Inf., S.D.N.G.  
First Lieut. John C. Daly, S.C., Mass. N.G.  
Capt. Clarence P. Evers, 4th Inf., South Dakota N.G.  
Second Lieut. Kirke B. Evers, 5th Inf., Mass. N.G.  
Second Lieut. Ray P. Harrison, 3rd Infantry, Ind. N.G.  
Second Lieut. John Taylor Henderson, 2d Inf., Idaho N.G.  
First Lieut. Edward S. Johnston, 2d Inf., Ind. N.G.  
First Lieut. Herman F. Kramer, 5th Inf., Neb. N.G.  
Capt. Le Roy Lutes, 4th Inf., Ill. N.G.  
Capt. Sidney F. Mashbir, 1st Inf., Ariz. N.G.  
Second Lieut. William S. Maxwell, 2d Inf., Ill. N.G.  
First Lieut. William C. Moore, 1st Inf., Ky. N.G.  
Second Lieut. Paul E. Peabody, 7th Inf., Cal. N.G.  
Second Lieut. Albion Smith, 5th Inf., Ga. N.G.  
First Lieut. Oliver J. Troster, 4th Inf., Ill. N.G.  
Second Lieut. Edwin D. Patrick, 2d Inf., Ind. N.G.  
Frank August Heileman, of Missouri.

#### Field Artillery Arm.

Stacy Knopf, of Pennsylvania.  
James M. Garrett, jr., of Alabama.  
David M. Pope, of Illinois.  
Harry B. Weston, of Pennsylvania.  
Eugene Henry Willenbucher, of New Jersey.  
Louis C. Arthur, jr., of North Carolina.  
John Flavel Hubbard, of New York.  
Franklin McKenzie Davidson, of Illinois.  
William Edgar Shepherd, jr., of New York.  
Corpl. John Oliver Hoskins, Co. D, 3d Regt. Engrs.  
Supply Sergt. William Clarke, Battery A, 2d Field Art.  
Sergt. Albert R. Ives, Battery C, 2d Field Art.  
Corpl. Arthur Brigham, jr., Battery C, 3d Field Art.  
Corpl. William McKinley Jackson, Battery D, 4th Field Art.  
Battalion Sergt. Major Joseph A. Sheridan, 2d Field Art.  
First Lieut. Charles W. Gallaher, Co. A, Engrs., Iowa N.G.  
Second Lieut. Laurence V. Houston, Texas N.G.  
Second Lieut. Hugh Chapman Minton, 1st Inf., Va. N.G.

#### Coast Artillery Corps.

Evan C. Seamon, of Pennsylvania.  
Clarence E. Cotter, of Utah.  
Gordon Bennett Welch, of Kansas.  
James Moore Evans, of Virginia.  
Cedric Ferris Maguire, of New York.  
Edward Eugene Murphy, of Massachusetts.  
Marshall McDiarmid Williams, jr., of North Carolina.

Edward Clarence Seeds, of Iowa.  
Edison Albert Lynn, of California.  
Milton Pierce Morrill, of Minnesota.  
Guy Humphrey Drewry, of Virginia.  
Raphael Saul Chavin, of New York.  
John Lester Scott, of Maine.  
Alva Franklin Englehart, of Missouri.  
Sergt. Ira Benjamin Hill, C.A.C.  
Master Electrn. Barthold Vogel, C.A.C.  
Corpl. Odes Tillman Pogue, C.A.C.  
Radio Sergt. William Chason, C.A.C.

#### ARMY REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 49, DEC. 27, 1916, WAR DEPT.

These make changes in Pars. 114, 191, 217, 329, 449, 807, 1095, 1140, 1142, 1174, 1407 and 1556, Army Regulations.

#### SIGNAL CORPS MANUALS.

Changes 13, Jan. 23, 1917, War D., makes changes in Par. 55, Signal Corps Manual 7, 1915, regarding annual estimates of expenses to be paid from Signal Service appropriations.

G.O. 4, JAN. 5, 1917, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of 2d Lieut. John O.K. Taussig, 34th Inf. (then of the 7th), found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and sentenced to dismissal, as we have previously noted. The sentence was approved by the President.

G.O. 6, JAN. 8, 1917, WAR DEPT.

Rescinds G.O. 10, War D., 1916, in so far as it relates to target practice for Coast Artillery troops, and substitutes new instructions.

G.O. 7, JAN. 9, 1917, WAR DEPT.

I.—Gives instructions as to the detail for duty at institutions where there are units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps of enlisted men of the Regular Army, either active or retired.

II.—Amends Par. 9, Table V, page 19, G.O. 17, War D., 1916, as amended by Sec. V, G.O. 23, War D., 1916, granting relief on account of changes in uniform by enlisted men transferred to other arms of the service for the convenience of the Government, is further amended to read as follows:

9. Enlisted men transferred to other arms of the service.—Enlisted men when transferred to other arms of the service for the convenience of the Government, will be credited upon their clothing money allowance with the sum of \$1 to defray the expense connected with changing the cord edge braid upon their dress coats. The gratuitous issue to enlisted men so transferred of 2 3/4 yards, cord edge braid, breast cord, caps and collar ornaments cap band, and, in the case of non-commissioned officers, chevrons and trouser stripes, is authorized. (Decision of Secretary of War, Dec. 14, 1916. 2502327, A.G.O.)

III.—Par. 3, G.O. 24, War D., 1914, is amended to read as follows:

8. Under Par. 71, Uniform Regulations (revised edition, 1914), dispatch cases will be furnished by the Ordnance Department to officers as follows: To inspector-instructors of the National Guard and to staff officers who have ordnance accountability, issue will be made on requisition and the dispatch cases will be accounted for as are other articles of ordnance property; to officers belonging to or detailed in the staff corps and to officers detailed on staff duty, the normal period of which is in excess of one year, issue will be made on memorandum receipt on written application of the officer; to officers on temporary staff duty, issue will be made on memorandum receipt on certification by each such officer's commanding officer that the officer is on staff duty for whose proper performance a dispatch case is needed.

IV.—Par. 1, Sec. IV, G.O. 117, War D., 1911, requiring department commanders to render monthly reports on action taken by them upon applications for discharges by purchase, is rescinded.

G.O. 2, JAN. 18, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

The following officer is honorably mentioned in orders as having distinguished himself by specially meritorious conduct in service under the circumstances and at the time and place mentioned herein:

Capt. Osmon Latrobe, jr., 13th Cav., Oct. 29, 1916, at Mormon Lake, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, in saving the life of Pvt. James Lee, Troop F, 13th Cav., by swimming to his rescue and bringing him ashore, at the imminent risk of his own life.

By command of Major General Funston:  
MALVERN HILL BARNUM, Col., G.S., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, JAN. 22, 1917, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Col. Frederick R. Day, I.G., having reported, is announced as department inspector.

G.O. 1, JAN. 15, 1917, WESTERN DEPT.

I.—Col. Edward Barr, C.E., having reported at these headquarters on Jan. 14, is assigned to duty and announced as department engineer, Western Department, with station in San Francisco, to date from the day of reporting, relieving Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., of that duty.

II.—Lieut. Col. Charles Lynch, M.C., having reported at these headquarters on Jan. 14, is assigned to duty and announced as division surgeon, 3d Division, and as sanitary inspector and assistant to the department surgeon, Western Department, with station in San Francisco.

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.M.G.

Major Thomas F. Dwyer, Q.M.C., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty as Q.M. relieving Capt. Walter B. McCaskey, 30th Inf., who will join his regiment. (Jan. 12, S.D.)

Capt. Sherrard Coleman, Q.M.C., now at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, from further temporary duty in the Southern Department to El Paso, Texas, for assignment to station and duty as assistant Q.M. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Ernest P. Hoff, Q.M.C., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., the station assigned him. (Jan. 17, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Alexander C. McKelvey, Q.M.C., now in Washington, to his home and await retirement from active service. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Vetn. Charles E. Brown, Q.M.C., having been examined for appointment in the Veterinary Corps, and having failed to pass physical examination because of disability incident to the Service, is placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Second Lieut. Frank E. Parker from duty in Hawaiian Department, and upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila about March 15, will proceed on that transport to the United States and report for further orders; 2d Lieut. William A. MacNicholl from further duty in Southern Department and from station in Washington and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about March 1, 1917, for Hawaii for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 275, Nov. 23, 1916, War D., as relates to Col. John B. Bellinger, Q.M.C., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Philippines on transport from San Francisco about March 5, instead of Feb. 5. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Col. David L. Brainard, Q.M.C., upon the completion of his temporary duty in office of Chief of Staff, to report to Q.M.G. of the Army for duty in his office. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Hugh Whit, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 26, 1917, from sergeant, Troop M, 11th Cav.), now at Columbus, N.M., will be sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank J. Fandle, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 24, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M. Corps), now at Fort Sam Houston,



Texas, will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty in the Coast Defenses of Pensacola. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Samuel J. D. Marshall, Q.M.C., now at 1706 South Twenty-fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., to Fort Hunt, Va., for duty. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Robert O. White, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 19, 1917, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will be sent to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Herbert Boyer, Q.M.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Jan. 29, to report to the examining board for final examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. (Jan. 17, Western D.)

Sergt. Simon Postiak, Q.M.C., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, to report to board at that post for final examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. (Jan. 18, Western D.)

Sergt. Sidney L. Johnson, Q.M.C., Fort Wood, to Manila on transport scheduled to leave Feb. 5, 1917, for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Field Clerk Ferdinand Rohricht, Q.M.C., upon arrival at San Francisco from Manila, about Feb. 12, 1917, to the Presidio of Monterey for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Mr. George A. Courtright, field clerk, Q.M.C., from further duty at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to San Francisco for duty in his office. (Jan. 18, Western D.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 303, War D., Dec. 28, 1916, as relates to the appointment of Mr. Robert L. Strayer, clerk, Q.M.C., as a field clerk, Q.M.C., is revoked, and he is restored to his former status as a clerk, Q.M.C., at \$1,400 per annum, office of the depot quartermaster, San Francisco. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Mr. Ray B. Rollinson, clerk, Q.M.C., \$1,400 per annum, now on duty at St. Louis, Mo., is appointed a field clerk, Q.M.C., vice Mr. Robert L. Strayer, who is restored to his former status as a civilian clerk, Q.M.C. Field Clerk Rollinson will continue on duty at his present station. (Jan. 27, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Jesse R. Harris, M.C., from further temporary duty with Field Hospital No. 5. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Major James M. Phalen, M.C., from present duties, as soon as practicable, and to Chicago, Ill., for duty pertaining to the inspection of Medical Corps organizations of the National Guard. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Lieut. George D. Chunn, M.C., is detailed as a member of examining board at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice Capt. Harry R. Beery, M.C., relieved. (Jan. 26, War D.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Johnson F. Hammond, M.C., is extended two months. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Capt. John T. Aydelotte, M.C., from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, and from station at Fort Bayard; to Fort D. A. Russell for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Add Med Res Corps. SHAORDILNUE(p)Q

##### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave twelve days to 1st Lieut. John P. Beeson, M.R.C., upon his arrival at home. (Jan. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. John P. Beeson, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas and to home from active duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Alexander R. Colvin, M.R.C., will conduct the preliminary examination at Fort Snelling, Minn., on Feb. 5, 1917, of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (Jan. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Reitz, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to his home and from active duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Nathaniel F. Rodman, M.R.C., from duty in Southern Department to his home and from active duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Edward E. Dorr, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer in that corps is accepted by the President. (Jan. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles L. Baker, M.R.C., now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, from further duty in the Hawaiian Department. (Jan. 29, War D.)

##### DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Rex McK. McDowell, dental surgeon, Brownsville, to duty at Base Hospital No. 3, Brownsville. (Jan. 10, S.D.)

First Lieut. E. Henry Valentine, D.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., about Feb. 1, 1917, to Fort Meultrie, S.C., for temporary duty for the period of sixty days. (Jan. 25, E.D.)

First Lieut. Thomas L. Smith, D.C., temporarily at Fort Du Pont, Del., about Feb. 1, 1917, to Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty for thirty days. (Jan. 26, E.D.)

##### SERGEANTS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sergt. Thomas G. Bond, Med. Dept., Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to report to president of examining board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for final examination for provisional appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. (Jan. 17, Western D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Richard E. Humes, Med. Dept., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to the Army Medical School, Washington, for a course of instruction in X-ray work. (Jan. 30, War D.)

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. Edward Burr, C.E., in addition to other duties, is detailed for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation in the eighteenth lighthouse district to relieve Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., Feb. 1. (Jan. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Leo J. Dillow, C.E., a patient in Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Jan. 18, Western D.)

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Par. 20, S.O. 297, Dec. 20, 1916, War D., relating to Major John E. Munroe, O.D., is revoked. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edgar F. Nickum, Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (Jan. 11, S.D.)

##### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. Robert H. Willis, jr., aviation officer, 1st Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 9, S.D.)

Master Signal Electr. Thomas I. King, S.C., on duty in Washington, to Brooklyn, N.Y., for temporary duty in connection with aeronautics of the Army at the plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Horst W. Tittel, S.C., Fort Monroe, Va., to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., for duty at Aviation School. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William C. Ocker, S.C., Signal Corps Laboratory, Washington, will be discharged by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for the convenience of the Government. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William G. Martin, S.C., Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., will be sent to the factory of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., to receive instruction in the proper use and maintenance of the Sperry searchlight for a period not to exceed fifteen days. (Jan. 27, War D.)

##### CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Charles O. Purdy, recently appointed with rank from Dec. 4, 1916, is assigned to the 36th Infantry, will proceed about Feb. 28 to Fort Sam Houston and report to C.O., 19th Infantry, for duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

##### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

##### COL. E. S. WRIGHT, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about Feb. 1, 1917, to Capt. Reginald E. McNally, 1st Cav., Naco, Ariz. (Jan. 12, S.D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

##### COL. W. C. RIVERS, ATTACHED.

Lieut. Col. Guy H. Preston, 2d Cav., now at Columbia, Pa., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty, pending further orders. (Jan. 27, E.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

##### COL. G. HUTCHESON, ATTACHED.

##### COL. F. H. BEACH, ATTACHED.

The leave granted to Capt. Frank E. McCoy, 3d Cav., is further extended ten days. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Vetn. Olaf Schwarzkopf, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, to McAllen, Texas, for duty in connection with the reported appearance of glanders among the animals in that vicinity. (Jan. 9, S.D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave three months to Capt. Ephraim F. Graham, 4th Cav. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Mess Sergt. Phil Conniston, Troop M, 4th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T., is transferred as sergeant to Cavalry, unassigned, and detailed to duty at the Kamehameha Schools, Honolulu, H.T., Feb. 15. (Jan. 27, War D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

##### COL. L. M. KOEHLER, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Major George E. Mitchell, 6th Cav., Marfa, Texas. (Jan. 17, S.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Leslie A. I. Chapman, 6th Cav. (Jan. 16, S.D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. ERWIN.

##### COL. S. R. H. TOMPKINS, ATTACHED.

The sick leave granted Col. James B. Erwin, 7th Cav., is further extended two months. (Jan. 14, S.D.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. DE R. C. CABELL.

##### COL. E. W. EVANS, ATTACHED.

Color Sergt. Joseph Rodgers, 10th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; to his home. (Jan. 26, War D.)

##### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

##### COL. J. C. WATERMAN, ATTACHED.

Band Leader Harry O. Tracy, 12th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Columbus, N.M., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 30, War D.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOOUM.

##### COL. H. T. ALLEN, ATTACHED.

Major Nathan K. Averill, 13th Cav., now at New York city, N.Y., to 355 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., and relieve Major John P. Wade, 2d Cav., from further mustering duty, and will then proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty, pending further orders. (Jan. 27, E.D.)

##### 17TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. HOLBROOK.

##### COL. A. THAYER, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Connor, 17th Cav., will report to board at Fort Bliss, Texas, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 12, S.D.)

##### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. L. M. Koehler, Cav., U.S.A., on leave, from duty in Brownsville District; to Marfa, Texas, and report to C.O., 6th Cavalry, for duty. (Jan. 12, S.D.)

Col. George H. Cameron, Cav., having reported, is assigned to duty with the 16th Cavalry, Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Jan. 14, S.D.)

The resignation by Capt. Gordon Johnston, Cav., of his commission as colonel, 12th Infantry, New York N.G., only, is accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 26, 1917. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Col. Arthur Thayer, Cav., to Chicago for duty in connection with Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps and Citizens' Training Camps. (Jan. 31, War D.)

Par. 16, S.O. 14, War D., Jan. 17, 1917, relating to Mess Sergt. Warren H. Armstrong, R.A.R., Cavalry, is revoked. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Mess Sergt. Warren H. Armstrong, R.A.R., Cavalry, San Antonio, Texas, is detailed to duty at the University of Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8. (Jan. 30, War D.)

##### CAVALRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. Samuel R. Gleaves, Cav., D.O.L., is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor with the Pennsylvania N.G. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Par. 47, S.O. 14, Jan. 17, 1917, War D., relating to Capt. Troup Miller, Cav., D.O.L., is revoked. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Leave for one month to Col. William D. Beach, Cav., D.O.L. (Jan. 31, War D.)

##### CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

First Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 15th Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916, assigned to 15th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916, assigned to 13th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 7th Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916.

First Lieut. Louis A. O'Donnell, Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916, assigned to 1st Cavalry.

First Lieut. William W. West, jr., Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916, assigned to 13th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Reynold F. Migdalski, 10th Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916, assigned to 10th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916, assigned to 14th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Robert Blaine, 10th Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916, assigned to 10th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., promoted to captain, rank July 1, 1916, assigned to 1st Cavalry.

Each officer who is assigned to a regiment will join troop. (Jan. 27, War D.)

##### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

The leave granted Capt. N. E. Margetts, 3d Field Art., is extended one month. (Jan. 15, S.D.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 3d Field Art., is extended one month. (Jan. 10, S.D.)

##### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. William H. Burt, Field Art., will report in person to the president of the examining board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 16, Western D.)

Sergt. William J. Petrick, Field Art., unassigned, now on temporary duty with the Alabama Field Artillery at Douglas, Ariz., is relieved from further duty with the Oregon N.G. and detailed to duty with the Alabama N.G. as sergeant-instructor. (Jan. 29, War D.)

##### FIELD ARTILLERY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Capt. John S. Hammond, Field Art., D.O.L., now on temporary duty at Douglas, Ariz., with the Alabama Field Artillery, will accompany that organization upon its return to its home station at Birmingham, assisting in mustering it out of Federal service. Upon the completion of this duty Captain Hammond will proceed to New York city and resume his duties with National Guard in New York. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John M. Eager, Field Art., D.O.L., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 31, War D.)

##### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### MAJOR GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The name of Lieut. Col. Frank G. Mauldin, C.A.C., is placed on D.O.L. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Capt. George W. Cochen, C.A.C., upon his arrival in United States and on or after July 1, 1917, will proceed to headquarters, Coast Defenses of Boston, for duty. (Jan. 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, C.A.C., is attached to the Aviation Section of Signal Corps as an aviation officer, and will report to Philippine Department for duty with the 1st Company, 2d Aero Squadron, Signal Corps. (Jan. 26, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 303, these headquarters, Dec. 27, 1916, as directs 1st Lieut. William A. Borden, C.A.C., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock, N.J., to proceed to

Springfield Armory, Mass., for examination for detail in the Ordnance Department, is revoked. (Jan. 25, E.D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Wallace H. Rach, C.A.C. (appointed Jan. 26, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., 2d Co., Fort Sherman, Canal Zone), now in the Coast Defenses of Boston, is assigned to duty therein. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Emanuel Davis, C.A.C. (appointed Jan. 26, 1917, from sergeant, C.A.C., 5th Co., Fort Terry, N.Y.), now at Fort Adams, R.I., is assigned to duty in the Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Raymond Allen, C.A.C., 1st Co., Fort Worden, Wash., is transferred as sergeant to the Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, and detailed to duty at the public schools of St. Louis, Mo. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Charles J. Bell, jr., Reservist, C.A.C., St. Louis, Mo., is detailed to active duty at the public schools of St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 30, War D.)

##### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Major Stanley D. Embick, C.A.C., D.O.L., to Annapolis, Md., for the purpose of delivering a lecture at the U.S. Naval Academy on Feb. 2, 1917. (Jan. 29, War D.)

Leave twenty-five days, about Feb. 4, 1917, to Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, C.A.C., D.O.L. (Jan. 26, War D.)

##### INFANTRY.

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Capt. Henry S. Brinkerhoff, 3d Inf., upon expiration of his present leave, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 9, S.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

##### COL. L. P. DAVISON, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. R. M. Smith, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 12, S.D.)

First Sergt. John Bierman, Co. F, 4th Inf., Brownsville, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, Feb. 10, and detailed to duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas. (Jan. 30, War D.)

##### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. A. POORE.

Capt. Paul H. Clark, 8th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Feb. 9, 1917. He will report at proper time to commanding general, Philippine Department, for station and duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

##### COL. L. L. DURFEE, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Gerald E. Cronin, 9th Inf., now at 1585 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., is detailed as assistant mustering officer, and will remain at his present address pending further orders. (Jan. 27, E.D.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. B. DEVORE.

The leave granted Capt. William T. MacMillan, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. Lawrence A. Curtis, 10th Inf., now at 3710 Keokuk street, Chevy Chase, D.C., is detailed as assistant mustering officer, and will remain at his present address pending further orders. (Jan. 27, E.D.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave two months, about Feb. 1, to Capt. William F. G. Jepson, 14th Inf., Fort Worden. (Jan. 19, Western D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. ALLAIRE.

Sergt. William F. Schneider, Co. C, 16th Inf., Columbus, N.M., is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty with the Connecticut N.G. as sergeant-instructor. (Jan. 30, War D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. R. NOYES.

Supply Sergt. Edney Ridge, Machine Gun Co., 17th Inf., is transferred as private, first class, to the general service, Infantry, and to recruiting station, 304 South Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N.C., for duty. (Jan. 30, War D.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

##### COL. S. E. SMILEY, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, upon arrival in United States, to Capt. Charles F. Bates, 18th Inf. (Jan. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert P. Streibler, 18th Inf., Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Motor Truck Group, for duty. (Jan. 11, S.D.)

##### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. P. O'NEIL.

Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 21st Inf., will report to president of examining board at Camp Walter R. Tallaferro, San Diego, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 17, Western D.)

The following changes in station and duty of officers of the 21st Infantry are ordered: Capt. Fred V. S. Chamberlain from Tecate to Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, Cal.; Capt. George C. Rockwell from Camp John H. Beacom, Calexico, to Camp Walter R. Tallaferro, San Diego, Cal. (Jan. 12, Western D.)

##### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. L. WINN.

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Chaplain W. W. E. Gladden, 24th Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Jan. 14, S.D.)

First Sergt. James Phillips, Co. I, 24th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Columbus, N.M., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 27, War D.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

First Lieut. Richard T. Taylor, 25th Inf., now at 254th street and Newton avenue, New York city, N.Y., is detailed as assistant mustering officer, and will remain at his present address pending further orders. (Jan. 27, E.D.)

Cook George W. Ellis, Machine Gun Company, 25th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and to home. (Jan. 25, War D.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

First Sergt. William B. Torrey, Co. L, 26th Inf., Kingsville, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry, unassigned, and detailed to duty at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo., Feb. 10. (Jan. 30, War D.)

##### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

##### COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, upon arrival in the United States, to Capt. Joseph A. McAndrew, 28th Inf. (Jan. 26, War D.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

First Sergt. Henry Marion, Headquarters Co., 30th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, and to home. (Jan. 25, War D.)

##### 34TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. E. DENTLER.

Chaplain Ora J. Cohee, 34th Inf., from further duty with the 20th Infantry, to join his regiment. (Jan. 25, War D.)

##### 37TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The name of Capt. William F. Harrell, 37th Inf., is placed on D.O.L., March 20, 1917, and the name of Capt. Samuel T. Mackall, Inf., is removed therefrom, March 19, 1917. Captain Mackall is relieved from duty at Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, March 19, 1917. He is assigned to 36th Infantry, March 20, 1917, and will join that regiment. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Sick leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Dana Palmer, 37th Inf. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Perry W. Huston, Co. C, 37th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to Infantry



worth, March 19, 1917. He is assigned to 36th Infantry, March 20, 1917, and will join that regiment. (Jan. 24, War D.)

Leave one month, about Feb. 5, 1917, to 1st Lieut. Robert S. Lytle, Inf., Dryden. (Jan. 15, S.D.)

Sergeant Roy P. Dunham, Regular Army Reservist, Infantry, 10 Carmel street, Ludlow, Ky., to active duty at the State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins, Colo., Feb. 10. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Sergeant George I. Bowling, Inf., unassigned, now at Boise Barracks, Idaho, to duty with the Idaho N.G., as sergeant-instructor. (Jan. 31, War D.)

#### INFANTRY, DETACHED OFFICERS' LIST.

Col. James S. Rogers, Inf., D.O.L., upon his own application is retired from active service, March 1, 1917, after more than forty years' service. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Leave from Feb. 1 to and including March 1, 1917, to Col. James S. Rogers, Inf., D.O.L. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, Inf., D.O.L., upon completion of the duty assigned to him, will join the 4th Infantry for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Major William D. Davis, Inf., D.O.L., from further duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to San Francisco for duty in connection with the Officers' Reserve Corps, Reserve Officers' Training Camps, Enlisted Reserve Corps and Citizens' Training Camps. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. Walter L. Reed, Inf., D.O.L., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 4, War D., Jan. 5, 1917, relating to Capt. Charles H. Danforth, Inf., D.O.L., is revoked. (Jan. 27, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William H. Jones, Jr., Inf., D.O.L., is extended to March 1, 1917, on which date he will sail for his new station instead of Feb. 5, 1917, as heretofore ordered. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert R. Cook, Inf., D.O.L., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 30, War D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Frank Temin, P.S., recently appointed with rank from Dec. 5, 1916, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., about Feb. 24, for temporary duty. He will accompany first detachment of recruits from that post to Fort Bliss, Texas, and from there proceed to San Francisco and sail on first transport to leave after his arrival for Manila for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. Guy R. Wood, P.S., recently appointed with rank from Dec. 5, 1916, will report in person about Feb. 24, 1917, to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. James C. McGovern, P.S., recently appointed with rank from Dec. 5, 1916, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., about Feb. 24, 1917, for temporary duty. He will accompany the first detachment of recruits from that post to Fort Bliss, Texas, and from there proceed to San Francisco and sail on first transport to leave that place after his arrival for Manila for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lee B. Woolford, P.S., recently appointed with rank from Dec. 5, 1916, will proceed on first available transport after the completion of his examination for appointment in the Regular Army to Manila for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Sam F. Bottoms and Major Lawrence C. Brown, C.O., and 1st Lieut. Norman D. Morgan, M.R.O., is appointed to meet at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., after Feb. 1, 1917, for the examination of officers for promotion. (Jan. 16, Western D.)

A board to meet at Nogales, Ariz., for the examination of persons for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail: Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., Chaplain George D. Rice, 12th Inf., Major John B. Huggins, M.C., Capt. Ira A. Smith, 12th Inf., and Capt. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 12th Inf. (Jan. 27, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major John A. Lockwood, retired, will report at New York city for duty temporarily as Q.M. of the Army transport Buford, to sail about Feb. 1 for Child. Upon return of transport to New York Major Lockwood will stand relieved on transport resume duties as assistant to the depot Q.M. (Jan. 30, War D.)

Major Lawson M. Fuller, retired, from further active duty. (Jan. 29, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of major on the retired list of the Army, to date from Jan. 28, 1917, of Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, retired, is announced. (Jan. 29, War D.)

#### SENIOR INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

Each of the following officers, in addition to his present duties, is detailed to act as senior inspector-instructor of the tentative National Guard division specified after his name: Col. Beaumont B. Buck, Inf., D.O.L., 5th Division, Boston, Mass.; Col. Carl Reichmann, Inf., D.O.L., 11th Division, Columbus, Ohio. (Jan. 26, War D.)

#### RECRUITING OFFICERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of recruiting officers are ordered: Capt. Edward A. Stuart, Field Art., from duty at Dallas, Texas, to Huntington, W. Va., and assume charge of recruiting district on Feb. 1, 1917, relieving Capt. George R. Armstrong, retired. Captain Armstrong will return to proper station, Knoxville, Tenn. Capt. William L. Lowe, retired, from duty at El Paso, Texas, to Houston, Texas, and assume charge of the Houston Recruiting District on Feb. 1, 1917, relieving Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, retired, who will return to proper station at St. Louis, Mo. Capt. Ferdinand W. Fonda, retired, upon the departure of Captain Lowe, will assume charge of the El Paso Recruiting District. (Jan. 24, War D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: Second Lieut. Carroll M. De Witt from 18th Infantry to 11th Infantry; 2d Lieut. James C. Cook from 11th Infantry to 18th Infantry. (Jan. 30, War D.)

#### DETAILED TO SIGNAL CORPS.

Each of the following officers is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, to take effect this date: First Lieut. Alfred E. Larabee, C.A.C., Clyde V. Simpson, 12th Cav., and Charles E. Coates, 7th Inf. (Jan. 30, War D.)

#### RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

Ord. Sergt. Edward Byrne, retired, from duty at the Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 1, 1917, and to home at Spokane, Wash. (Jan. 26, War D.)

First Sergt. Oscar Blue, retired, now at the Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., detailed to duty at that institution, to take effect Feb. 1, 1917. (Jan. 24, War D.)

First Sergt. William G. Sams, Headquarters Co., 33d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at camp at Gatun, Canal Zone, and to home. (Jan. 29, War D.)

First Sergt. Peter Kelly, retired, 27 Orange street, Waterbury, Conn., is detailed to duty at the Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va., Feb. 5. (Jan. 29, War D.)

#### ORDERS RELATING TO NATIONAL GUARD.

The resignations of the following officers of the National Guard in the Federal service have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the dates given, all in 1917: Second Lieut. William M. Balfour, 1st Inf., Arizona N.G., Jan. 24; Capt. John W. Turner, M.O., Missouri N.G., Jan. 25; 1st Lieut. John C. Wiggs, 8th Inf., Ohio N.G., Jan. 25; 2d Lieut. Jean C. Thompson, 1st Inf., Oklahoma N.G., Jan. 25; Capt. Rex G. Boland, M.O., Oklahoma N.G., Jan. 25; Capt. Frank D. Koons, 13th Inf., Pennsylvania N.G., Jan. 25; 1st Lieut. Joseph De Garmo, 2d Inf., Alabama N.G., Jan. 26; Capt. John J. Lilly, 69th Inf., New York N.G., Jan. 26; 1st Lieut. Peyton C. Clements, M.C., Texas N.G., Jan. 26; 1st Lieut. John F. McQuillan, Cav., New Hampshire N.G., Jan. 26; Lieut. Col. James A. Gleason, 3d Inf., Tennessee N.G., Jan. 29; Lieut. Col. Franc Bacon, 3d Inf., Illinois N.G., Jan. 29; Capt. Loren C. Bishop, Inf., Wyoming N.G., Jan. 29; 1st Lieut. Carl E. Bobo, dental surgeon, Ohio N.G., Jan. 29; Capt. Elisha H. Jones, 12th Inf., New York N.G., Jan. 29; Capt. Thomas A. Bureham, M.O., Iowa N.G., Jan. 30; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Iles, S.C., Washington N.G., Jan. 30; Lieut. Col. John A. Webb, 2d Inf., Kentucky N.G., Jan. 30.

First Lieut. Guthrie E. Robbins, 3d Inf., North Carolina N.G., is discharged the service of United States. The resigna-

tion of 1st Lieut. Covington H. Sharp, M.C., Louisiana N.G., is accepted, Jan. 31, 1917.

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal. Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

Transports.	Leave about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Thomas.....	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	12
Logan.....	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4	11
Sheridan.....	March 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	April 2	13
Thomas.....	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 3	12
Logan.....	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2	13
Sheridan.....	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 3	12

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports.	Leave Manila about	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Sheridan.....	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21
Thomas.....	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	22
Logan.....	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	April 4	April 12	23
Sheridan.....	April 15	April 20	May 4	May 12	24
Thomas.....	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Logan.....	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	23
Sheridan.....	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At New York.  
CROOK—At Seattle, Wash.  
DIX—Left Manila, P.I. Dec. 23 for Seattle, Wash.; left Milwaukee, Japan, Jan. 2; arrived at Honolulu Jan. 20, 1917.  
KILPATRICK—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
SHERIDAN—Left Manila, P.I., Jan. 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki Jan. 21, 1917.  
SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Guam Jan. 28, 1917.  
WARREN—At Manila, P.I.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.  
1st Lieut. S. W. Stanley, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 1st Lieut. J. H. Johnson, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment C.A.C. At Key West, Fla.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Edwin B. Spiller, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.  
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. G. M. Peek, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment C.A.C. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. E. B. Colladay, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Dade, Fla.

#### CABLE BOATS.

JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. Roger B. Colton, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

#### ARMY AND GUARD COURTS-MARTIAL.

Second Lieut. Forrest Ward, 1st Inf., Arkansas N.G., was tried by court-martial on Dec. 18, 1916, at Deming, N.M., on a charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he did without permission from proper authorities enter a tent in which certain enlisted men of the 1st Arkansas Infantry were confined as prisoners, and did socially visit with prisoners to the detriment of military discipline, until ordered to his quarters in arrest by Capt. A. N. Hilger, 1st Arkansas Inf.; of encouraging gambling among enlisted men by permitting and sanctioning the playing for money of a game of dice, in his presence and under his observation, by certain enlisted men of the 1st Arkansas Infantry, and of failing to stop or attempt to stop the playing of such game of dice as was his duty as an officer in the service of the United States. The court sentenced Lieutenant Ward to be dismissed from the service of the United States. The sentence was confirmed by the President, but modified to a reprimand in which the Secretary of War will point out to Lieutenant Ward the effect of his actions upon military discipline and express the hope that in his future conduct as an officer he will be able to conform his conduct to those disciplinary regulations which have been found necessary to the maintenance of an ordered military establishment.

First Lieut. John E. Baschal, 31st Michigan Infantry, was tried by a G.C.M. at El Paso, Texas, on Dec. 15, 1916, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War. Lieutenant Baschal was convicted of making false official statements with intent to deceive his regimental commander, in that he stated in an application for a leave for fifteen days that his purpose was to go to Detroit, Mich., to attend to urgent business interests, when in fact he had not intended to go to Detroit, but intended to remain in and about El Paso, Texas, where he did spend the leave granted him upon said application. Lieutenant Baschal was also charged with failure to repay a sum of money borrowed from a private of his organization, until ordered to do so by his commanding officer. The court sentenced Lieutenant Baschal to be dismissed the service of the United States, and the sentence has been confirmed by the President. Lieutenant Baschal ceases to be an officer from Jan. 27, 1917.

The G.C.M. in the case of Lieut. Frank S. Spencer, Jr., 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y., who with Capt. Wilbur T. Wright is being tried at Fort Totten, N.Y., charged with causing five enlisted men to be tied to the wheel of a gun carriage in the armory on Jan. 9, was concluded Jan. 30. Lieutenant Spencer in his defense stated that in directing that the men be tied to the wheel spokes he was carrying out the order of his superior, Capt. Wilbur T. Wright, who was officer of the day, but he himself had suggested to Captain Wright the mode of restraint employed. The men had refused to obey orders, he testified, three of them had been intoxicated and he considered them designing in concert to cause a mutiny among others. One had used obscene language at and threatened him, he said. He had been led to believe that the means of restraint used had been customary in the Regular Service and still believed that in the circumstances he and Captain Wright were justified in the measures adopted. In his summing up before the court for Lieutenant Spencer Col. Alexander S. Bacon drew a contrast between the habitual discipline of men who are under arms at all times, as in the Regular Service, and those who are required to be present at drills only on stated occasions. He held that the means of restraint employed was just, in view of the mutinous conduct of the men.

Capt. Offense Hope, U.S.A., judge advocate of the court, emphasized the fact that the men could not have been guilty of mutinous conduct because already they had been tried on other charges growing out of their misconduct when placed under arrest. Col. George A. Wingate and Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, 2d Field Art., both testified to the excellent character borne by Lieutenant Spencer, and his efficiency as an officer. Capt. Robert W. Marshall, Lieut. Harry F. Nimphias and Lieut. Harry C. Miller, of the 2d Field Artillery, testified that while at the artillery encampment, near Tobyhanna, in 1915, a Regular soldier of an Artillery command was roped hard and foot atop of an Artillery wagon because he was intoxicated.

Second Lieut. James H. Shadoan, 2d Infantry, Kentucky National Guard, was tried by general court-martial, Dec. 4, 1916, at Camp Owen Biene, El Paso, Texas, on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. Lieutenant Shadoan was charged with having collected, under instructions of his company commander, the amounts due the post exchange from the men of his company, \$172.00, and having fraudulently converted the same to his own use and benefit; of having fraudulently made over-collections in the amount of \$16.00 from members of his company, and converting the same to his own use and benefit. The court found the accused guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the Service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority may direct, for six months. The President confirmed the sentence, and Lieutenant Shadoan ceases to be an officer of his organization from Jan. 29, 1917.

Serg. Richard W. Reginald, General Service, Infantry, U.S.A., was recently charged, at Fort Totten, N.Y., with fraud against the government, in connection with signing alleged false vouchers for meals furnished by a contractor, to a recruiting party of which he had charge. The court found him not guilty, and he was acquitted. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in reviewing the proceedings, disapproved the acquittal, and said: "It appears from the evidence and admissions of record that the accused, during a period of several months while on duty at Olean, N.Y., in charge of the recruiting station at that place, reported to the officer in charge of the recruiting district at Buffalo, and prepared and forwarded to him for payment vouchers showing, that the contractor for meals for the recruiting party at Olean had furnished each Sunday during that period a number of meals equal to three for each member of the recruiting party thereat, although, during the period under consideration, under an arrangement with the accused, said contractor had furnished each Sunday but two meals for each member. The defense was, that in making these false reports and in preparing and forwarding these false vouchers, the accused did not intend himself to profit or to cause the government to be defrauded, because, under the arrangement referred to, the quality of the two meals furnished was such that they represented fully as much value as would the three meals which would have been furnished in the absence of such arrangement. If these contentions of the defense be admitted, the fact remains that, upon the admission of both himself and his counsel, the accused did, during a period of several months, knowingly make the false reports as alleged, and did knowingly submit to the recruiting officer for payment the false vouchers as alleged, and the court should have found accordingly, and should have awarded an appropriate sentence."

#### NEW YORK AND TENNESSEE AT PHARR.

Two officers of the National Guard of Tennessee take exception to a note from the border published in our issue of Jan. 6, which said that there had been friction between the New York and Tennessee troops stationed at Pharr, Texas. Lieut. E. G. Cooper, 3d Tenn. Inf., writes: "This is mostly news to us Tennessee officers, as at Pharr we were brigaded with the 74th and 23d Regiments of Infantry, N.Y.N.G., and the friendships formed between our men and those from Brooklyn and Buffalo will long remain pleasant memories. The fact that we were the only other-than-New York regiment did not wear heavily on the minds of either New York or Tennessee and the only near riot that was reported was the outcome of a baseball game between the 12th N.Y. and the 3d Tennessee, played at McAllen within two hundred yards of the camp of the 12th. Tennessee won the game; 12th wanted to fight, and Tennessee, being greatly outnumbered, easily gained recruits from men of the 74th and 23d who had been rooting for Tennessee. Our officers took the situation in hand and compelled our men to return to Pharr. It may be well to thank the boys of the 23d who so thoughtfully loaned the sentries of the 3d Tennessee their overcoats the night of the blizzard in November; little expressions of friendship like that helped seal our friendship with the Brooklyn and Buffalo regiments. We love the boys of the 23d and 74th because we lived close enough to them to learn what loyal fellows they are."

Lieut. W. J. Hillas, Med. Corps, 3d Tenn. Inf., adds: "The writer, probably more than any other Tennesseean, knows the cordial and friendly feeling that existed among the officers and enlisted men of the 3d Tenn., 23d N.Y., and 74th N.Y. regiments at Pharr. Prior to the separation of the units the writer, having been detailed for a short period of service with the 74th New York, came to know the officers and men very well. It was a well-known fact in the Division and among the citizens of Pharr that the Tennessee and New York regiments there were as one. 'Small fights,' yes; during the early days of our companionship full-blooded men from the Tennessee mountains and strong, clear-cut 'hunks' from the Empire State tested strength and fighting qualities in the good old schoolboy way. If there was any real spirit of enmity or anything that happened in Pharr that looked like 'nearly a riot' it was the good-natured rooting at red hot Tennessee-New York ball games, or in the always spirited and friendly rivalry displayed by the men of each unit on joint field day."

"The splendid relations that existed among the troops stationed at Pharr and the lasting friendship formed among Tennessee and New York officers will always be a pleasing thought to the men from the Volunteer State. As to the record of the Third Tennessee Regiment, recall the recent testimony of General O'Ryan, our former Division Commander, before the Congressional Committee, also consider that in field firing the Tennesseans headed the list of the entire Division, that our Machine Gun Company made a score of 94 per cent. in its efficiency test, tying the highest score made by any Machine Gun company on the border. We parted company with the men of these two New York regiments with genuine regret and with universal hearty farewells. We are at San Benito, where already we have won the respect and friendship of the other troops."



GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY  
**KING & KING**  
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law  
 728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

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The Senate, on Jan. 31, 1917, in secret session, confirmed the nominations of Paymaster General Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., to be pay director of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral; of Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, to be rear admiral, and of Frederick R. Harris, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, to be rear admiral. There was no opposition. The nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, passed assistant surgeon, to be medical director of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral, was reported favorably by Senator Tillman, chairman of the Naval Committee, but it was allowed to go over until later. President Wilson nominated on Jan. 31, the following captains in the Navy to be rear admirals: Harry McL. P. Huse, Robert S. Griffin, George E. Burd, James H. Oliver, John Hood and William S. Sims.

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, U.S.A., attending on Jan. 31 his first session of the War College as president of that body, gave the other members and officers of the General Staff and the War Department some stirring accounts of his experience on the battlefields of Europe. General Kuhn was attached to the German army for some time as official military observer from this country and was later military attaché in Berlin. As a result he brought back with him much valuable information bearing upon the operation of the German army, and the methods by which its conceded high efficiency in organization and training had been obtained. Data on new tactics which have been evolved as a result of experience

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in modern warfare and information concerning new equipment was secured by General Kuhn and will be used in the efforts of the War College and the General Staff to strengthen the United States Army.

A dispatch from Ambassador Page at London, transmitted by the State Department to the Navy Department on Jan. 30, said that while the British authorities felt constrained to withhold consent for Hadfields, Limited, to make the shells for the present on account of national needs, officials of the concern were reasonably sure that objection would disappear within twelve or fifteen months. Even after that delay, the despatch said, it probably would be possible to deliver the projectiles within the time stipulation originally made by the company—nineteen months for the 4,500 14-inch projectiles and sixteen months for the 3,000 16-inch types. We cannot have too many shells if the government accepts the American as well as the foreign tenders. It should not depend upon the uncertain delivery by the Hadfields.

Appointments in the various sub-divisions in the grade of Q.M. Sergeants, Senior Grade, will be made only as the interests of the Service develop the necessity for such appointments, it is learned. It will be impossible, therefore, to foretell just what percentage of the Quartermaster Sergeants, Q.M.C., who were successful in the examinations of Dec. 4-5, 1916, will be assigned as engineer of motor transport, instructor of Q.M. School, etc. One hundred and two Q.M. Sergts. took the examination.

In response to a request made during the hearings before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs early last month, the General Staff this week submitted to the Secretary of War a carefully prepared plan providing for the training of every able-bodied male citizen of military age. If endorsed by Mr. Baker the report will be sent to President Wilson and then will be submitted to Congress. No summary of its contents has become known up to this time.

Reports that the 4th U.S. Cavalry, now at Honolulu, is soon to be removed, or that some other Regiment had been selected to replace that command, are authoritatively denied in Washington. It is stated that, so far as can now be told, the 4th is "permanently stationed at Honolulu."

It will be at least a month before the result of the examination now under progress for warrant officers of the Navy will become known. Some of the papers are coming from Haiti and Santo Domingo, the applicants being on active duty there.

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## A WAR NOTE FROM GERMANY.

The note of Germany to the United States signed by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, and addressed to our Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, on Jan. 31, is couched in soft words and delicate phrases, but it is in substance a declaration of war against the United States. It accepts the President's doctrine of the freedom of the seas, but interprets it to mean freedom for a nation engaged in war, as Germany is, to burn, ravage and destroy on the high seas, without regard to the usages of war heretofore prevailing and in supreme contempt for the rights of neutral nations. In a memorandum accompanying the German note we are informed that "sea traffic will be stopped with every available weapon and without further notice" unless it conforms to certain restrictions the German government has chosen to impose upon it. We are warned that neutral ships navigating certain blockade zones do so "at their own risk. Although care has been taken that neutral ships which are on their way toward ports of the blockade zones on Feb. 1, 1917, and have come in the vicinity of the latter, will be spared during a sufficiently long period, it is strongly advised to warn them with all available means in order to cause their return. Neutral ships which on Feb. 1 are in parts of the blockade zones can with the same safety leave them. The instruction given to the commanders of German submarines provide for a sufficiently long period during which the safety of passengers on unarmed enemy passenger ships is guaranteed."

Particularly offensive is the statement in this note that "traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go unmolested" if Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, if the ships follow a stated course, if they are painted with red and white stripes, if they carry a red-and-white checkered flag on every mast, and "on the stern the American national flag." Also the statement that such traffic will not be interfered with "if only one steamer runs each week in each direction" with the days specifically stated for arrival and departure, and if our Government gives assurances and guarantees that these steamers carry no contraband "according to the German list of contraband." Has it come to this, that the United States must take orders from Germany in such a vital matter? Is this regarded by Germany as a logical inference from the course we have heretofore followed in dealing with that government?

The widely heralded announcements in the daily papers of Jan. 31 that Germany contemplated a "ruthless U-boat" campaign on a much more extensive plan than any she has yet achieved will be no news to readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. As long ago as Oct. 28, 1916, we stated that from an unusually well informed authority on submarine affairs we had learned the German government was building seventy-five submarines of the size of the U-53, fifty of these to be used in a general campaign against shipping afloat, the other twenty-five to be held as a reserve fleet in a North Sea base.

It remains to be seen, at this writing, how our Government will receive this challenge to put the property and the lives of our citizens at the disposal of one of the belligerents in a war in which we have no part. In substance we are informed that the German U-boats will sink without warning any American vessel entering a prescribed zone that extends from north of the British Isles around into the Mediterranean to include even the waters of Greece. And, as Ambassador Bernstorff tells us in concluding his note, "the Imperial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty heights of impartiality, and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life."

John Brown and his backers, who were men of high intelligence, imagined that with the support of what they regarded as a great moral idea they could, with a handful of men and a few pikes, overthrow the social system of the South. The purpose they had in view was ultimately accomplished, but not until after a bloody war extending over four years. Had not the same delusion as to the immediate action of moral ideas upon material conditions prevailed to such a large extent in this country we should now be far better prepared to meet the crisis that is upon us, and of which we have had ample warning.

European war critics have been quoting with approval and optimism the figures compiled by Theodore Price, of New York, showing the concrete resources of the belligerents, according to a London despatch to the New York Times. Thus the Allies have nearly 50 per cent. of the world's population and 55 per cent. of its present area, against less than 10 and 6 per cent., respectively, of the Central Powers. In national wealth the Allies are over 2½ to 1 as compared with the Central Powers. These figures have acquired their due importance now



that the stage of onset has been passed and the two stages of grip and drag have been reached.

#### A GOOD WORD FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

One of our correspondents, who was formerly in the Regular Army, and is now in the Militia Service, criticizes what he characterizes as "the bitter and partially unjust attacks on the National Guard." There is undoubtedly occasion for this feeling. The past record of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL shows that it has understood and sympathized with what was worthy of praise in the National Guard. Aside from the few distinctively National Guard papers of local and limited circulation, we alone, of all the papers in the United States, have occupied space with reports of the doings of the Guard, accounts of their drills, etc. These reports have been, it is true, somewhat restricted in their scope because of the division of the Militia into forty-seven distinct state organizations (omitting Nevada, which has no Militia), independent of each other, and having few interests in common. We have recognized the value of such of the state organizations as have shown serious purpose in their work, and have been ready to commend the zeal for improvement, the spirit of comradeship, and other fine qualities shown by the young men who have created such organizations as the best of those representing the states. The fact should not be lost sight of that when an additional force was needed at the border for patrol work or possible war it was the National Guard that furnished it.

There is one thing upon which we have been insistent, which is the folly, not to say wickedness, of putting into line of battle troops that have not received proper training, and who are not under the command of officers of sufficient experience to justify the rank they bear. There is but one thing that can transform the citizen into the soldier, and that is drill, and still more drill, including in the term drill discipline and training in the co-ordinate action which transforms a body of men from a mob into a trained and effective military organization, giving to a single instructed will the power of hundreds or thousands of will units.

To the National Guard organizations which have sought to realize this ideal under the discouragements attending the attempt to transform into soldiers men whose interests and occupations are unmilitary, the highest praise is due for what they have accomplished. Those who have gone to the border with some measure of proper preparation have done excellent service, and they have profited by it, returning in better physical condition than they went, and with an increase in manhood and self-discipline.

We believe the National Guard in the Federal Service have been subjected to criticism in matters for which they are not at fault. In the light of present experience, it would appear that the Guard may have been made to some extent the victim of deficiencies in the supply department of the Army due, in part at least, to the introduction into the Quartermaster Corps, through the present system of detail, of officers insufficiently instructed in their duties; and in part to the parsimony of Congress in dealing with the estimates of the departments. The Quartermaster General, who had asked for \$12,000,000 to furnish a proper equipment for just such a demand upon his corps as that occasioned by the Mexican service, could hardly be held responsible because he was able to accomplish less with an appropriation of less than one-quarter the amount asked for.

So far as there is just complaint of the so-called antiquated system of accounting, it may be ascribed to the requirements of law, disregard of which would result, as the least penalty, in having an expenditure charged against the private account of a disbursing officer. One difficulty has been, in the fact, that the National Guard officers were required to adapt themselves to a system of paper work somewhat different from that in which they had been trained, and that they were particularly ignorant of ration returns. It would have been well if the Regular officers detailed to Guard duty could have given instruction as to this; this instruction has now been provided for, as noted in another column.

It would be well, too, if it were possible, to detail to each regiment of the National Guard an officer of the Regular Army as regimental adjutant. No army in the world furnishes finer material for soldiers than our National Guard regiments. They would make fine soldiers if properly instructed and commanded.

The National Guard officers do not feel that they have been properly considered in the matter of criticism of their equipment by inspecting officers as the War Department was not prepared to furnish them with the equipment asked for. They complain that in some cases the equipment they received was unfit for service. Perhaps there was no better to be had, but the Guardsmen feel that they were wronged, for one thing, in being compelled to pay out of their own pockets for the oil required to keep their government rifles in condition.

As the regiments were ordered into the Service without regard to the preparation of the men procured by hasty recruiting, it is not strange that their ranks contained many green men, as did, for that matter, those of the Regular Army, which also appears to have been deficient in the matter of recruiting. Some of the Regular regiments were mere skeletons, and others had to be robbed of men to enable these to make any kind of a showing. The National Guardsmen insist that their rookies were no greener than those of the Army.

The fine condition of some of the Militia regiments

that were under proper command and instruction on the border rivaled that of some of the best regiments of the Regular Army, and showed what it is possible to do with such organizations under proper conditions; conditions, however, that it is not easy to produce under the present requirements for Militia service. The National Guard feel, in short, that they have been made to some extent the scapegoat for some of the faults and deficiencies of our imperfect military system.

It will prove to be well, in the end, that the existing legislation concerning the National Guard has had such a tryout as it has been subjected to, but it is most unfortunate that this tryout should have been made at the expense of a class of young men who have been made the victim of their zeal for public service. With the fullest sympathy for them we feel that their experience is a result of the disregard of the principles of military organization which this JOURNAL has been insistent in proclaiming in season, and perhaps out of season, and from which there appears to be no escape, except through disaster.

#### PROMOTION BY SELECTION.

The question as to the proper method of promotion in the military Services is one impossible of solution in such a way as to avoid on the one hand possible stagnation, where the principle of lineal promotion is followed; and on the other hand the exercise of favoritism by the appointing power, or the obtrusion of political influence in matters strictly professional. We recall an instance during the administration of General Grant where strong Army influence was brought to bear to secure an appointment to the Adjutant General's Department for an officer of the Army who was an ideal candidate; one who in addition to his fine reputation for service in the line had had the experience of duty during the entire Civil War as an acting adjutant general, this service including that of Adjutant General on the staff of the General-in-Chief of the Army. As the President was well acquainted with this officer and his record his friends were entirely confident of his appointment—until they saw gazetted for the position an officer of inferior ability and wholly without service in the work of the Adjutant General's Department, but who had the controlling advantage of being the son-in-law of a member of President Grant's Cabinet.

"If they do these things in the green tree what shall be done in the dry?" If a man having the Army experience of General Grant, and so thoroughly in sympathy with Army sentiment, could be controlled in such a matter by personal considerations what guard have the Services against the injustices of selection of which we have just had such a flagrant illustration in the Navy? It will be remembered that during the war with Mexico Grant himself refused a brevet offered him because a brevet for a similar service had been bestowed upon one he considered unworthy of the honor.

In the purview of the law, and from the point of view of the Services, the power of selection bestowed upon the President should be treated as a trust which cannot properly be used to promote personal interests. The general rule of promotion in our military Services has been that of seniority and the obvious purpose in permitting selection in a limited class of cases is to save the necessity of promoting to high command an officer who for any reason has been found unfit, or at least inferior to someone following him in rank. If selection could have been used solely for the purpose intended, that of bestowing office upon the first fit person who followed the rejected officer in seniority of rank, we should have heard less objection to promotion by selection, which has now become the rule in the naval Service. But the maxim that "the king can do no wrong" prevails even in a republic and there seems to be no remedy for the injustice done by selection as it is too often applied. When it comes to the question of guarding their prerogative, as in the case of Major Ray, of the Army, the Senators are quite ready to oppose the wishes of the Executive, but not when it is a question of considering the interests and the sensibilities of the Services.

From a correspondent in the Philippines who is an enlisted man in the U.S. Army we have received some suggestions as to recruiting that are prompted by the many articles and letters on that subject printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL within the past six months. The writer is of the opinion that the enlistment terms are not clearly enough defined to men making application to enter the Service, particularly in the matter of the length of the term of duty. He lays especial stress on the promise made that he could purchase his discharge after a year's duty. As to the excuse given by the authorities that all men are needed owing to the Mexican situation, he replies "the way things are going now we are not at war and still they insist on imposing war conditions on us." Our correspondent further declares that the seven years' law is the chief cause of the inability of the Army to get recruits, that it makes too long a term. He regards the keeping of a man in the Army after a year's service, if the man does not prove suited to Army life, as a great mistake and one that militates against the Service both in the case of the particular man and the Army in general. The War Department order which prohibits extensions of foreign service unless accompanied by a surgeon's certificate of fitness is also criticized by this writer on the grounds that while, on one hand, a man cannot stay in the Philippines except he is physically fit there are, on the other hand, at least 2,500 men in the islands who should be sent home owing to the fact that they have completed two years of foreign service and yet are com-

pelled to stay in the Philippines "whether they are physically fit or not."

The Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., is engaged in making a tabulation of tools and materials necessary for troops in the field that are kept in stock by contractors in such materials, according to the Boston Transcript, for use in emergency. To such contractors in Boston, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Potter, C.E., U.S.A., who is stationed in that city, has sent a letter which reads: "This office has been directed to compile reliable statistics of the quantities of certain tools and materials kept on hand in this locality. This information is desired by the War Department in the preparation and revision of projects for National Defense." The information is to be considered confidential, and a form is enclosed for the tabulation of the stock which the Government would need for an Army in the field. Among the articles which the War Department desires tabulated are: Axes, crowbars, wire cutters, hammers, handles, hatchets, machetes, mauls, picks, pliers, post hole diggers, saws, shovels, tapes, bags, nails and spikes, staples, and wire, both barbed and smooth. In each instance the contractor is asked to give only the amount of stock kept on hand and not that which he might obtain on short notice. This evidently is meant to keep the figures to fact, so that when the tabulation is complete the Army Engineers will know exactly what materials may be found in each district.

The Armor Plant Board, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to recommend a site for this plant, will leave Washington on Sunday, Feb. 4, on its first inspection trip, which will embrace visits to Huntington, W. Va.; Ironton, Ohio; Ashland, Ky.; Charleston, W. Va.; and Cumberland, Md., in the order named. The board is due back in Washington on Feb. 9, when a meeting will be held to review the data secured during the trip. The second inspection journey probably will be started on the following Sunday and will include the Knoxville and Chattanooga districts of Tennessee. After returning again to the capital, the board will then visit prospective or possible sites in Ohio, Georgia, and near Birmingham, Ala. A memorial was presented to the board on Jan. 30 from the board of trade of Big Stone Gap, Va., giving data and other information to show the advantages of locating the plant in that section. Among other features the memorial set forth that Big Stone Gap (which is in Wise county) is protected from invasion by the Appalachian mountains, has ample space for future expansion, and is served by four trunk line railroads. In addition, it was stated, of the 371,000 tons of material which it is estimated the plant would require, 337,000 tons could be obtained from Big Stone Gap itself, resulting in an estimated saving of \$150,000 per annum in freight.

While the members of the House of Representatives were discussing the Fortifications bill, on Jan. 29, the following figures were furnished by Mr. Sherley as to the sums of money spent on Southern coast fortifications by the U.S. government "from the beginning," up to June 30, 1915. They include: "Galveston, \$3,520,379; New Orleans, \$1,237,112; Mobile, \$2,436,913; Pensacola, \$2,417,755; Tampa, \$954,251; Key West, \$1,619,810; Savannah, \$1,145,795; Port Royal, \$359,529; Charleston, \$2,245,306; Cape Fear, \$1,309,290; Hampton Roads, \$3,568,972; Cape Henry, so far, \$185,532; Washington, \$1,646,600." Mr. Sherley also stated that it was the intention of the government to expend the following additional sums on these places: "Galveston, \$1,057,850; New Orleans, \$2,370,200; Mobile, \$185,753; Pensacola, \$574,125; Tampa, \$147,600; Key West, \$157,651; Savannah, \$151,725; Charleston, \$183,820. And since then there has been an addition contemplating about \$300,000. Cape Fear, \$124,115. Cape Henry, \$4,851,750; Fort Monroe, \$116,150; Washington—that is, the Potomac, \$145,662, and then the proportionate part of \$29,674,000 which goes for ammunition."

We have received such a large number of replies to the request for an expression of opinion by officers of the Army on the subject of promotion by length of service that time is required to sort them out so as to present an intelligent statement as to the result. This we expect to be able to do next week. A large majority of the votes are in favor of the change proposed, but there are interesting suggestions as to modifications in the proposed method of applying the principle. One correspondent suggests that promotion by length of service will have an injurious effect upon the ambition of the young men at the Military Academy. As it is now relative rank in grade is determined by class standing on graduation, and the knowledge of this fact is a stimulus to effort on the part of the undergraduates. How will it be under a system which promotes the senior in class standing and the immortal at the other end of the class at the same time?

The Commission on the Establishment of Additional Navy Yards, of which Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., is chairman, on Jan. 31, reported to the Secretary of the Navy the result of their extensive investigation. It is reported that they recommended at least eight available sites for additional yards, one being on San Francisco bay.

The net gain in strength of the Marine Corps for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1915, was 873, making a total gain of 2,202 since the passage of the act increasing the Corps.



## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 20632, reported in the House on Jan. 30, calls for a total of \$351,453,245 and makes provision for carrying into effect the second year's part of the three-year naval building program adopted by Congress in August last. In the matter of new legislation the bill is very modest, as it may well afford to be, when we consider the large amount of new personnel measures that were attached to the Act of Aug. 29. Below will be found the principal legislative provisions of the measure:

## INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Of the vessels authorized in the Act approved Aug. 29, 1916, the construction of the following vessels shall be begun as soon as practicable at a cost exclusive of armor and armament not to exceed the following amounts: Three battleships, \$15,500,000 each; one battle cruiser, \$19,000,000; three scout cruisers, \$6,000,000 each; fifteen destroyers, \$1,300,000 each; one destroyer tender, \$2,300,000; one submarine tender, \$1,900,000; eighteen coast submarines to have a surface displacement of about 800 tons each, \$1,300,000 each, and the limits of cost for the four battle cruisers and for three scout cruisers authorized and appropriated for in said Act but not yet contracted for, are increased to not to exceed \$19,000,000 each for the battle cruisers and \$6,000,000 each for the scout cruisers, exclusive of armor and armament, and the construction of said vessels shall be begun as soon as practicable.

**Construction and Machinery.**—On account of hulls and outfit and machinery of three battleships, one battle cruiser, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, one submarine tender, one destroyer tender, and other vessels heretofore authorized, to be available until expended, \$93,123,000.

**Increase of Navy Torpedoboats.**—On account of submarine torpedoboats heretofore authorized \$16,816,110, and on account of the eighteen additional coast submarine torpedoboats, herein appropriated for \$6,115,170; in all, submarine torpedoboats, \$22,931,280, to be available until expended.

**Increase of Navy, Armor and Armament.**—Toward armor and armament for vessels heretofore authorized and additional vessels herein appropriated for, to be available until expended, \$44,189,000.

**Increase of Navy, Ammunition.**—Toward ammunition for the vessels heretofore authorized and for the additional vessels herein appropriated for, to be available until expended, \$14,628,048.

Total increase of Navy heretofore authorized and herein appropriated for, \$174,762,323.

The Secretary of Navy shall build any of vessels herein appropriated for in such navy yards as he may designate should it reasonably appear that persons, firms, or corporations, or agents thereof, bidding for construction of any of said vessels have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding, the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for construction of any of said vessels: Provided, That Secretary of Navy is hereby authorized to build any of vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate.

In event Secretary of Navy is unable to secure from private shipbuilders contracts for expeditious construction of ships heretofore authorized at fair and reasonable price, \$12,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to enable Secretary of Navy to equip navy yards with suitable and necessary machinery, implements, building ways, and equipment for construction of such said vessels as may be assigned to navy yards for construction.

If, in judgment of Secretary of Navy, most rapid and economical construction of battle cruiser herein appropriated for can be obtained thereby, he may contract for construction of said battle cruiser upon basis of actual cost, plus reasonable profit to be determined by him.

Of each of sums appropriated by this Act, except such amounts as may be required to meet obligations authorized in previous acts and for which contracts have been made, no part shall be used to produce through purchase or contract any vessels, armament, articles, or materials which navy yards, gun factories, or other industrial plants operated by Navy Department are equipped to supply, unless such Government plants are operated approximately at full capacity for not less than one regular shift each working day, except when contract costs are less than costs in said Government plants, and except when said Government plants are unable to complete work within time required, and except in cases of emergency: Provided, That no part of appropriations made in this Act shall be available for salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of work of any employee of U.S. Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between starting and completion thereof, or of movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of appropriations made in this Act be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in operation of any Government plant.

That no part of any sum herein appropriated shall be expended for purchase of structural steel, ship plates, armor, armament, or machinery from any persons, firms, or corporations who are parties to any existing combination or conspiracy to monopolize interstate or foreign commerce or trade of U.S., or commerce or trade between states and any territory or District of Columbia, in any articles aforesaid; and no purchase of structural steel, ship plates, or machinery shall be made at price in excess of reasonable profit above actual cost of manufacture. But this limitation shall in no case apply to any existing contract.

## OTHER PROVISIONS.

**Recruiting.**—Not exceeding \$26,500 shall be expended for purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.

**Administration of Oaths.**—The Act of Jan. 25, 1895, as amended by Act of March 3, 1901, is amended so that "Judges advocate of naval general courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and all commanders-in-chief of naval squadrons, commanders of navy yards and stations, officers commanding vessels of Navy, and recruiting officers of Navy, and assistant officers, assistants adjutant and inspector, commanding officers, recruiting officers of Marine Corps, and such other officers of Regular Navy and Marine Corps, of Naval Reserve Force, of Marine Corps Reserve, and of National Naval Volunteers as may be hereafter designated by Secretary of Navy, be authorized to administer oaths for purposes of the administration of naval justice and for other purposes of naval administration."

**Sale of Oil.**—The paragraph of the Act approved Aug. 29, 1916, which reads: "The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to sell at cost and issue lubricating oil and gasoline to vessels of Volunteer Patrol Squadrons duly enrolled \* \* \* and that during maneuvers \* \* \* gasoline fuel shall be supplied to them free of charge," is amended as follows: The word "gasoline" where it first occurs is hereby stricken out and the word "fuel" substituted therefor; the word "gasoline" where it occurs the second time in paragraph is hereby stricken out.

**Naval Reserve.**—Any former member of class one of U.S. Naval Reserve, established by Act of March 3, 1915, who shall have re-enlisted in Navy prior to May 1, 1917, shall be held and considered to have re-enlisted within four months from date of discharge from Navy for purpose of continuous service pay. And any such member of said Naval Reserve who was serving therein on Aug. 29, 1916, shall upon his application therefor, any time prior to July 1, 1917, be enrolled in Naval Reserve Force, and any such person so enrolled shall, for all purposes, be considered as having served continuously in such Naval Reserve Force since Aug. 29, 1916, with due credit for previous and continuous service in Naval Reserve in same manner and to same effect as for equal length of service in Naval Reserve Force: Provided, That no such enrolled person shall receive any back pay or allowances for any period during which he shall have received pay or

allowances, or either, for service in any other branch of naval service, Regular or Reserve.

**Buildings and Grounds, Naval Academy.**—Extension of Bancroft Hall (to cost not to exceed \$2,270,000), \$1,000,000; Improvements central power plant and distributing systems, \$300,000; two freight elevators, Bancroft Hall, \$15,000; in all, \$1,315,000.

**Drydock at Boston.**—The Secretary of Navy is authorized to enter into contract for use by U.S. Government of a drydock at Boston, Mass., which shall be capable of docking largest vessel that can be passed through locks of Panama Canal, for a period not to exceed six years from completion of such dock, at compensation of \$50,000 per annum during said six years, right of Government to use of said dock in time of war to be prior and paramount. Construction of dock shall be undertaken immediately upon entering into this contract and shall be completed within thirty months thereafter. Contract shall provide for docking rates not in excess of commercial rates and for such other conditions as may be prescribed by Secretary of Navy prior to entering into contract. In event, during said contract period of six years, necessities of fleet require docking of vessels which will necessitate a charge greater than \$50,000 per annum, Secretary of Navy is authorized to have vessels docked therein at a rate of charge not greater than price stipulated in said contract.

**Enlisted Men to Naval Academy.**—Hereafter, in addition to appointment of midshipmen to U.S. Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, Secretary of Navy is allowed 100 appointments annually, instead of twenty-five as now prescribed by law, to be appointed from enlisted men of Navy who are citizens of United States, and not more than twenty years of age on date of entrance to Naval Academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on date of entrance: Provided, That such appointments shall be made in order of merit from candidates who have, in competition with each other, passed the mental examination now or hereafter required by law for entrance to Naval Academy, and who passed physical examination before entrance under existing laws.

**Promotion of Officers.**—Hereafter all laws relating to examination of officers of Navy for promotion shall be construed to apply to regular advancement of staff officers to higher ranks on active list, same as though such advancements in rank were promotions to higher grades: Provided, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as in any way affecting original appointment of officers to Dental Corps as provided in Act approved Aug. 29, 1916.

**Forging Discharge Papers.**—Whoever shall forge, counterfeit, or falsify alter any certificate of discharge from military or naval service of U.S., or shall in any manner aid or assist in forging, counterfeiting, or falsifying altering any such certificate, or shall use, unlawfully have in his possession, exhibit, or cause to be used or exhibited, any such forged, counterfeited, or falsified altered certificate, knowing same to be forged, counterfeited, or falsified altered, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both in discretion of court.

**Construction of Coast Guard Cutters.**—The limit of cost of two steam Coast Guard cutters for service on Pacific coast and in Alaskan waters, authorized by Act of Aug. 29, 1916, is increased from \$700,000 to \$900,000. Limit of cost of one steam Coast Guard cutter for service as anchorage patrol boat in New York Harbor, authorized by Act of Aug. 29, 1916, is increased from \$125,000 to \$185,000.

**Navy and Marine Corps Mail Clerks.**—The provisions of the Act of May 27, 1908, as amended by Act of Aug. 24, 1912, are extended to authorize designation of enlisted men of Navy or Marine Corps as Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks with expeditionary forces on shore.

**Clothing, Marine Corps.**—Hereafter worn-out sewing machines, machinery, rubber tires, and band instruments may be exchanged in part payment for the purchase of like articles.

**Furlough Pay, Marine Corps.**—Hereafter none of the pay and allowances authorized for enlisted men detailed as clerks and messengers in office of Major General Commandant and several staff offices shall be forfeited when granted furlough for not exceeding thirty days in each calendar year.

## FIGURES OF THE NAVAL BILL.

The items of the appropriation asked for in the Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 20632, reported in the House on Jan. 30, are given in the following table, where will also be found the appropriations made in the bill of last August for the year ending June 30, 1917. The total of this bill for the year ending June 30, 1918, amounts to \$351,453,245, while the figures of its predecessor bill totaled \$313,300,505.

## THE ITEMS.

	Appropriated for 1917.	Recommended for 1918.
Pay, miscellaneous.....	\$915,000	\$1,000,000
Contingent, Navy.....	46,000	46,000
Naval Consulting Board expenses..	25,000	25,000
Fuel oil investigation.....	60,000	60,000
Aviation.....	3,500,000	5,133,000
Advisory committee, Aeronautics..	85,000	107,000
Arms and equipment Naval Militia.	1,270,737	1,527,617
Naval Militia ships.....	290,000	50,000
State Marine Schools.....	250,000	20,000
Care of kepers.....	14,000	20,000

## BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

Transportation.....	1,010,524	1,060,524
Recruiting.....	244,228	319,228
Contingent.....	10,000	10,000
Gunners and engineering.....	135,000	205,000
Outfits on first enlistment.....	2,065,290	2,065,290
Maintenance Naval auxiliaries.....	1,069,460	1,144,390
Instruments and supplies.....	350,000	450,000
Ocean and Lake surveys.....	105,000	105,000
Naval Training Station, California..	70,000	85,000
" " " Rhode Island.....	85,000	90,000
" " " Great Lakes.....	80,000	90,000
" " " St. Helena.....	25,000	30,000
Naval Reserve Force expenses.....	.....	130,000
Schools of Camps of Instruction.....	.....	30,000
Naval War College, Rhode Island..	36,850	38,850
Naval Home, Philadelphia.....	77,117	115,645

## BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Ordnance and Ordnance stores....	6,402,485	7,602,485
Smokeless powder.....	1,800,000	1,800,000
Naval Gun Factory, Washington....	150,000	2,420,736
Naval Magazine, Puget Sound.....	600	.....
Projectile plant.....	705,611	705,611
Armor plant.....	11,000,000	.....
New batteries for naval ships.....	100,000	663,000
Batteries for merchant auxiliaries..	1,650,000	.....
Ammunition.....	.....	1,000,000
Defense of naval stations.....	13,720,000	1,500,000
Ammunition for ships of Navy.....	.....	159,590
Armament and ammunition, Coast Guard cutters.....	800,000	800,000
Torpedoes and appliances.....	4,503,524	4,657,460
Reserve ordnance supplies.....	200,000	200,000
Torpedo Station, Newport.....	100,000	100,000
Experiment, B. of Ordnance.....	10,000	10,000
Repairs, B. of Ordnance.....	30,000	30,000
Contingent, B. of Ordnance.....	9,500	9,500

## BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Maintenance, B. Y. and D.....	1,774,000	2,000,000
Contingent.....	50,000	75,000

## PUBLIC WORKS, B. OF YDS. &amp; DOCKS.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth.....	3,000	134,000
" " Boston.....	64,500	46,500
" " New York.....	108,900	1,219,000
" " Philadelphia.....	538,000	1,220,000
" " Washington.....	285,000	450,000
" " Norfolk.....	1,242,000	2,400,000

Buildings and grounds, Naval Acad.	70,000	1,815,000
Marine Recruiting Station, Port Royal.....	15,000	44,500
Navy Yard, Charleston, S.C.....	195,000	257,000
Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.....	420,000	120,000
Naval Station, New Orleans.....	150,000	80,000
Navy Yard, Mare Island.....	384,000	605,000
Navy Yard, Puget Sound.....	18,000	667,000
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor.....	700,000	1,086,500
" " Tutuila.....	4,000	40,000
" " Guam.....	1,000	60,000
" " Guantanamo.....	.....	84,000
Guns and munitions storage.....	280,400	.....
Naval Magazine, Hingham.....	6,800	105,000
Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head.	100,000	150,000
Naval Magazine, Fort Mifflin.....	5,000	142,700
" " Tons Island.....	5,000	50,000
" " Lake Denmark.....	10,000	100,000
Naval Torpedo Station, Keyport.....	11,000	16,000
Naval Magazine, Kiahua, H.T.....	5,000	.....
" " Mare Island.....	3,000	16,000
Naval Torpedo Station, Newport.....	141,000	47,000
Naval Magazine, St. Juliens Creek.	78,000	117,000
" " Charleston, S.C.....	.....	35,000
" " Puget Sound.....	7,000	49,800
Depots for fuel and oil.....	500,000	1,000,000
Naval coaling station, Melville.....	15,000	.....
Naval Hospital, Philippines.....	3,600	.....
" " Chelsea.....	14,700	.....
" " Mare Island.....	15,000	.....
" " Newport.....	18,000	.....
" " New York.....	10,000	.....
" " Portsmouth.....	.....	20,000
Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.....	.....	280,000
Marine Corps Rifle Range, Winchester.....	.....	10,000
Marine Barracks, Norfolk.....	.....	25,700
" " Guam.....	10,000	.....
" " Mare Island.....	.....	55,000
" " San Diego.....	.....	600,000
Naval Training Station, Newport.....	.....	39,000
" " San Francisco.....	32,475	.....
Experimental and research laboratory	1,000,000	500,000
Reimbursement property damaged,	.....	550
Indian Head.....	.....	.....
Repairs and presentation, navy yards and stations.....	1,110,000	1,250,000
Total public works.....	8,350,875	14,337,050

## BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Medical Department.....	921,740	1,121,740
Contingent.....	241,080	291,080
Transportation of remains.....	24,908	32,658

## BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Pay of the Navy.....	50,226,912	51,023,776
Provisions, Navy.....	9,820,900	10,144,842
Maintenance, B. S. and A.....	2,628,640	2,750,000
Freight.....	725,000	.....
Fuel and transportation.....	5,000,000	6,500,000

## BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Construction and repair of vessels.	10,071,069	11,500,000
Improvement of construction plants	200,000	200,000

## BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Engineering.....	9,056,376	10,320,000
Radio stations.....	300,000	.....
Construction of engines.....	1,000,000	.....
Engineering experiment station,	.....	105,000
Naval Academy.....	105,000	105,000
Machinery plants at navy yards..	200,000	190,000

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Civil establishment.....	334,521	381,173
Current expenses.....	37,585	49,500
Maintenance and repairs.....	331,840	384,056
In all Naval Academy.....	703,946	824,729

## MARINE CORPS.

Pay.....	5,673,886	7,133,002
Provisions.....	1,491,621	1,678,000
Clothing.....	1,158,058	1,580,000
Fuel.....	248,561	260,000
Military stores.....	1,657,021	852,000
Camps of instruction.....	81,000	81,000
Transportation and recruiting....	549,630	500,000
Repair of barracks.....	220,000	220,000
Forage.....	80,308	68,000
Commutation of quarters.....	111,928	167,000
Contingent.....	846,385	846,385
Expenses, Marine Corps Reserve..	25,000	25,000
Total Marine Corps.....	12,088,380	13,358,387

## INCREASE OF NAVY.

Construction and machinery.....	59,000,194	93,123,000
Increase of Navy, torpedoboats....	5,282,593	22,931,280
" " armor and arma-	.....	.....
ment.....	47,110,000	44,180,000
Increase of Navy, ammunition.....	19,485,500	14,628,048
Total increase of Navy.....	139,845,287	174,762,323

## PATRIOTISM CONGRESS ENDS.

The Congress of Constructive Patriotism, conducted by the National Security League in Washington, D.C., rounded out its program with sessions on Jan. 26 and 27, bringing the Congress to a close with a banquet attended by nearly 900 delegates and guests, on the night of Jan. 27. Among the speakers at the two sessions on Jan. 26 were Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida; Walter C. Piper, of Detroit; Miss Grace Parker, of New York; Charles Nagel, of St. Louis; Mayor John P. Mitchel and the Rev. William T. Manning, of New York city. Most of the speakers devoted their remarks to the subject of preparedness or universal military training and a letter from ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was read in which he made a characteristic plea for preparedness. The afternoon session on Jan. 27 was devoted to addresses by Howard E. Coffin, who spoke on the industrial aspect of preparedness; Herbert Myrick, of Springfield, Mass.; Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, and P. H. W. Ross, of the National Marine League. At the dinner addresses were made by Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., who spoke on air power, Senator Chamberlain, Lafayette Young and George W. Wickersham.

The congress adopted a committee report outlining a comprehensive plan of spreading knowledge on the duty, and privileges of citizenship, and a resolution urging the enactment of legislation to procure "a national executive budget system." In recommending universal training the congress endorsed the following general principles:

"Military or naval training for all physically fit young men prior to the age of twenty-one and preferably in the nineteenth year.

"The training to be intensive, continuous field or sea training for the period necessary to produce an effective soldier or sailor.

"The system to be under exclusive Federal control.

"Obligation to serve in war as well as to train in time of peace."

The torpedoboat destroyer Sampson, which arrived at the navy yard, New York, on Jan. 27, was in collision Friday night, Jan. 26, off Ambrose Lightship with the bark Quevilly. A hole was stove on the port side of the torpedoboat ten feet from the bow. The Quevilly



suffered dents in her bow plates. She was bound in from Bordeaux.

#### RETURN OF THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

Orders for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico were officially announced on Jan. 28 by the War Department with the statement that the northward movement of the Punitive Expedition, under Major Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., began early that morning with the evacuation of Colonia Dublan. Secretary Baker issued the following announcement: "General Pershing has been ordered to bring his troops out of Mexico. The movement is to be an immediate one and is probably already under way." Later advice to the Department said that the troops already had begun the evacuation of Colonia Dublan. The last American soldier is expected to re-cross the border in about a week.

The Pershing withdrawal will be carried out with as much speed as possible. Railroads will not be used even for carrying supplies, as it is desired neither to run any chance of raids by Villa nor to incur any obligation to Carranza. On Jan. 29 it was reported that the 6th, 16th, 17th and 24th U.S. Infantry regiments and the 5th, 11th and 13th U.S. Cavalry were expected to reach the Palomas Lakes, seven miles south of the border, early on Jan. 31. It is said that all the expeditionary units will concentrate at Palomas and undergo a final inspection and review before their formal entry on American soil. General Pershing left Colonia Dublan on Jan. 30.

The arrival of the 10th U.S. Cavalry, Col. Ellwood W. Evans commanding, at Palomas Lakes on the night of Jan. 30 was reported in El Paso dispatches. The negro Cavalry were to remain at Palomas until the arrival there of General Pershing and his main army.

General Pershing sent the following dispatch from Corralitos Ranch on Jan. 31:

"Last column accompanied by headquarters reached here to-day (Jan. 31). All others moving according to schedule. First column with Mexican and Chinese refugees reaches Palomas Feb. 1 and will be taken to Columbus as they arrive. These headquarters will reach Ojo Federico to-morrow."

Corralitos Ranch is about seventy-five miles in a straight line from Palomas, the latter being on the border. Other dispatches from General Pershing stated that nearly 4,000 refugees were accompanying his troops in the withdrawal. Of these, 3,000 were Mexicans, 500 Chinese and over 400 Moros. About 2,500 were moving overland in advance of the American rear guard, while the remainder were traveling by train.

No untoward incident has yet been reported in connection with the movement, the War Department announced on Feb. 1.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

The following message from Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Southern Department, was made public on Jan. 30:

"Reference withdrawal General Pershing's forces from Mexico and their distribution in this department, the following is an extract of the instructions I have sent to General Pershing:

"General Pershing to assume command of El Paso district; General Swift, upon completion of duty assigned at Columbus, to assume command of Regular Cavalry Brigade at El Paso; 10th Cavalry, less one squadron and one troop, to Fort Huachuca by marching, one squadron to Nogales by rail, and one troop to Fort Apache by rail and marching; Apache Scouts to accompany this troop to Fort Apache and there be discharged; 5th and 7th Cavalry regiments to Fort Bliss by marching; 11th and 13th Cavalry regiments to Fort Sam Houston, by rail; 6th, 16th and 17th Infantry regiments to Fort Bliss, by motor transportation; 24th Infantry to remain at Columbus; headquarters and 1st Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, to El Paso, by marching; Batteries B and C, 6th Field Art., to Douglas, by marching; 2d Regiment of Engineers and Company A, Mounted Engineers, to El Paso, by motor transportation and marching; 1st Field Battalion and 1st Telegraph Battalion, Signal Troops, to El Paso, by marching and motor transportation; 1st Aero Squadron to remain temporarily at Columbus; sanitary troops to El Paso and Eagle Pass; truck companies, wagon companies, and pack trains to be distributed along the border.

"With the completion of the movements referred to in paragraph one Regular forces will be distributed along the border so as to place an Infantry division and two Cavalry brigades in the eastern part of the border, an Infantry division and a Cavalry brigade in the central part and an Infantry division with one extra Cavalry regiment in the western end of the border."

#### RETURN HOME OF GUARD UNITS.

The withdrawal of the remaining National Guard organizations from the border will take place as soon as the main body of Regulars under General Pershing have been assigned to stations, it is learned. There are about 25,000 men of the National Guard still on duty on border patrols. The punitive column is expected to cross the border into the United States on Feb. 4, and the movement of the National Guard towards their home stations may be started on the same day, or, in some cases, even before that time.

It was announced on Jan. 30 that the commanding general, Western Department, has been directed to return to home stations for muster out following named National Guard organizations now on border in his department:

- Troop A, Cavalry, Oregon.
- Battery A, Field Artillery, Oregon.
- Troop B, Cavalry, Washington.
- Company A, Signal Corps, Washington.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston reported to the War Department that the brigade headquarters and 3d Infantry, Illinois N.G., entrained at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Jan. 27.

#### DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

The withdrawal of General Pershing's column from Mexico will be followed, it is learned, by the sending of Henry P. Fletcher, with a complete embassy staff, to fill the long-vacant post as Ambassador at Mexico City. In confirming this information the State Department reiterated again that no material change in its Mexican policy was intended. It is believed that President Carranza will reciprocate by naming an occupant for the Mexican Embassy in Washington, and that the way then will be opened for a presentation to him of a protocol along similar lines to that which he refused to sign about three weeks ago. No selection as military attaché to accompany Mr. Fletcher has been announced at Washington yet, but Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, 11th Inf., U.S.A., now stationed at Columbus, N.M., is most prominently mentioned for the post. Report of his selection is confirmed by the following, which ap-

peared in the San Antonio Express of January 26: "Captain Van Schaick, formerly an officer of the 6th Infantry at El Paso, now stationed at Columbus, N.M., and an intelligence officer for General Pershing, is preparing to depart for the City of Mexico as military attaché to the embassy there, under Ambassador-Designate Fletcher. Captain Van Schaick is a Medal of Honor man for his services in the Philippines, and formerly was Governor of the Cavite Province."

Mr. Fletcher's departure, it is stated, does not change the status of Carranza's Government from the viewpoint of this Government. His government is recognized merely as a "de facto" rule and there is no present intention to change its status to that of a "de jure" regime. The Administration has decided that it will be advisable to send Mr. Fletcher to Vera Cruz on a battleship, such a procedure being calculated to impress the Mexicans with the importance of the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

#### THE GRAYSON NOMINATION.

The nomination of P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., to be a medical director, with rank of rear admiral, has not yet been confirmed at this writing, notwithstanding the fact that the other naval appointments and promotions made on Jan. 18 have been confirmed and the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs by a vote of eight to two decided on Jan. 30 to report favorably on the nomination of Passed Assistant Surgeon Grayson. Senators Tillman, Bryan, Johnson, of Maine, Chilton, O'Gorman, Lewis, Phelan and Pittman, Democrats, were for confirmation and Senators Lodge and Poindexter, Republicans, opposed it. Surgeon Grayson appeared before the committee and was questioned for half an hour by some of the members. He said his first examination was for acting assistant surgeon, that it seemed to be more than he could pass and that he asked to be allowed to withdraw. He was graduated from the medical school of the University of the South, Seawane, Tenn., which is not now in existence, having been absorbed by other schools. Dr. Grayson was asked if he ever applied for an examination to be hospital steward in the Navy. He said he did so on suggestion, but withdrew, the examination seeming hard, especially in chemistry. He wanted to be an interne at Columbia Hospital, he added. He said he served on the U.S.S. Maryland for a little over two years and on the U.S.S. Mayflower "about one or two months over a period of three years," that being rated as sea service. He had seen service also at the naval hospital and the naval dispensary in Washington, at the Marine Corps Barracks and at other places on special duty.

Asked if he was detailed at the White House by President Roosevelt, he said he was not. "I was called there several times from the naval dispensary," he said, "for members of his family. I used to ride horseback with him. I took a hundred-mile physical trip with him. I knew the President very pleasantly." He added that he served on the Mayflower in the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft.

In reply to other questions Dr. Grayson stated that on Jan. 16 he was a passed assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant commander. The committee was much interested in Dr. Grayson's account of the examination he had on Jan. 16, following which he was named as medical director. He was not asked any questions, either orally or in writing, he said, but was told to submit a thesis. He had typewritten, he declared, a thesis on blood-pressure, which he had been working on for some time, and submitted this, which proved satisfactory. He obtained permission, he said, to submit the thesis, which had been written previous to the examination. He also replied to categorical questions that he had never served as medical inspector or medical director.

On behalf of the medical profession the New York Medical Journal says of the nomination by the President of Surgeon Grayson to be medical director in the Navy: "Both the Navy and the Army need additional surgeons. If the precedent established by this nomination is allowed to stand it will be even more difficult in the future than it has been in the past to induce young medical men to devote their lives to the Service. Such an appointment is most disheartening and demoralizing to the Service. If this sort of procedure is tolerated in the staff corps it might establish a precedent for similar action in the line. If promotion is to be based upon personal favoritism no one would feel justified hereafter in recommending service in the Army and Navy as a career for young medical men. One of our most distinguished physicians, who has yearly urged the large classes of medical students whom he teaches to enter the Government service, has decided to do so no longer. Other teachers will undoubtedly follow his example if the Grayson appointment is confirmed by the Senate."

The Medical Record says editorially on this subject: "The nomination by President Wilson of a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, and his personal physician, to the rank and pay of rear admiral can be regarded as nothing less than a blow to the Medical Corps, which, if successful, will work lasting injury to this important branch of the Service. There is great difficulty now in securing a sufficient number of highly educated men to fill the vacancies in the Medical Corps of the Navy, and in the future, if politics and favoritism are to be allowed to determine promotion in the Service, it is quite certain that the young medical graduate will prefer to remain in civil life, where he can make honest effort tell."

#### DAUGHTERS OF CINCINNATI SCHOLARSHIP.

At the annual meeting of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, held in New York city, on Jan. 29, a report on the Army and Navy Scholarship, maintained by the Society at Teachers' College, of Columbia University, was submitted by Miss Margaret P. Hillhouse, chairman of the Scholarship Committee. It announced the coming graduation of the first Navy student, which will occur next June, and recorded the commendatory words which the secretary of Teachers' College has written upon her work and deportment. In a letter, dated Jan. 22, 1917, Mr. Upton, the secretary, said: "I am very glad to be able to report that during the three and one-half years of her attendance here, Miss — has done consistently good work; her scholarship has been excellent, and all her instructors speak in the highest terms of her fine attitude towards her work." This student herself wrote: "I cannot realize that this is my last year. It has all been a very splendid dream come true, to have a college education, and I shall always be very grateful to the Daughters of the Cincinnati for their financial aid." The report adds: "As a committee, we think that this society owes a debt of gratitude to these conscientious, intelligent, attractive girls, who have never failed to take advantage to the utmost of the opportunities offered them."

In conclusion, the report says: "Your committee

wishes to say that it is with the deepest interest we learn of the extremely important educational experiment which is to be tried under the control of and with the financial support of the Rockefeller General Educational Board, Teachers' College having been selected as the institution where the experiment is to be made, our students will be among those who will have the experience of observing and taking part in these efforts to solve educational problems."

#### HEARINGS OF GENs. WOOD AND SCOTT.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., appeared before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for the second time on Jan. 31 to make an additional statement regarding the need for universal military training. He was recalled at the request of Senator Blair Lee, of Maryland, a supporter of the National Guard system, who wished to cross-examine him on his previous testimony condemning the National Guard and advocating universal training.

General Wood reaffirmed his belief that the National Guard formed a "vicious and indefensible system" and advocated in unequivocal terms a complete reorganization of the Army under exclusive Federal control. He believed that the methods of the War Department in furnishing supplies to the Guard were partly to blame for the poor showing made during the recent mobilization, and said he "would go for the War Department with a sandbag" and reorganize that. Even had the supplies been forthcoming in an efficient way, he said, the men would have been untrained, and he declared there could be no effective system so long as the states retained partial control of the Army.

Speaking of the failure of the Federal supply system, General Wood said Great Britain faced the same trouble when the European war came, and found it necessary to abandon her whole system and create a Department of Munitions. "If the border trouble had gone to a real war," he said, "we would have had to do that—create a commission with some live, energetic business men upon it. We would have had to shake the cobwebs out of the supply department and get some punch into it—convert it from a wheelless vehicle into something that would run."

The men and officers of the Guard are high-minded, patriotic individuals, General Wood said, but not soldiers. "It would have been murder to send them against any fairly efficient foe," he added. General Wood said that under "urgent, confidential instructions" during the mobilization, he had purchased equipment for troops, although without specific authority. "It seemed criminal," he said, "to send men to the border to be equipped in the face of their presumptive enemy. The inefficiency of the Army Supply Department was glaring. Only the Medical Department showed improvement over Spanish War days. There is no organization now on the border, Regular or National Guard, which is at war strength, and fully equipped."

Senator Lee led the discussion to the Swiss military system, which he declared had solved the problem of dual control of the military forces by the state and Federal Governments.

"Dual control is a rotten system in Switzerland, if it exists," General Wood said. He was not to be shaken from his statement that efficient military measures could come only from absolute Federal control, "without a shadow of state interference." Moreover, he did not believe any alternative to universal service offered itself, short of pay for soldiers at a prohibitive rate. The National Guard of the rank and file, General Wood continued, were eager for the enactment of universal service legislation, and many officers were resigning and men seeking to quit the Service because they believed it should be enacted as quickly as possible.

Senator Lee, in his cross-examination, attempted to show that if the National Guard had had whole-souled support from the War Department it would have made a much better showing. He read a letter from Adjutant General Foster, of the Florida National Guard, asserting that if the War Department had not intervened the Florida troops would have gone to the border at war strength. He held that regard for the constitutional rights of the states would in the present state of public sentiment prevent any attempt to give the Federal Government exclusive control over the Army.

General Wood made a passing reference to the Lewis machine gun, over which there had been much controversy. Under the present organization of the War Department, General Wood declared, the country never would be properly equipped with machine guns. He spoke of the rejection of the Lewis gun by the Ordnance Department while the British and French armies were being equipped with such guns, and declared that it could be taken for granted that a nation struggling for its life would not employ an ineffective weapon practically to the exclusion of any other type. He said that the tests of the Ordnance Department had been conducted by officers unfamiliar with the handling of machine guns and that a board of line officers might have reached a different conclusion. He refused, however, to make any direct comment on the Ordnance Department tests. Senator Thomas, interrupting, said he himself at least was free to speak, adding: "A test not made by men competent to conduct it is no test, but a farce."

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., testified before the sub-committee on Feb. 1 in favor of universal military training. General Scott said that while the National Guard could be made to show improved results it would still be insufficient in time of war. "The Regular Army has struggled with the National Guard system for fifteen years and has done its best to make it efficient. Under the new National Defense Act I have used all my power to make the system succeed." General Scott referred to a portion of General Wood's statement on the previous day that the supply system had fallen down in the recent mobilization. "That's not true," he said. "It was the best mobilization the United States has ever had."

President Wilson on Jan. 30 appointed the following to be members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy during 1917: President Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; President Edwin A. Alderman, of the University of Virginia; President Richard C. MacLaurin, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; President Alexander T. Humphries, of Stevens Institute, New Jersey; President Charles W. Dabney, Cincinnati University; and Dean Kenneth C. M. Sills, of Bowdoin College. Speaker Clark at the same time appointed as the committee from the House Representatives Padgett, Talbott, Estopinal, Beardon, Brow-



ing and Farr; and Vice President Marshall named Senators Smith, of Maryland, Tillman, Simmons, Weeks and Fernald, as Senate members of the board.

#### SETTING A CONGRESSMAN RIGHT.

In the course of the discussion in the House of Representatives on Jan. 29, on the appropriations for airplanes in the Fortifications bill, Mr. Miller, of Minnesota, made an attack on the air service of the Army, a part of his remarks being the following:

"We all know, who have taken occasion to make inquiry, that when General Pershing's expedition went into Mexico it was not without the airplane. They had eight. Did the eight fly? Good God, no! They were naturally not built for the air; they were built to go near the ground; they were built to rest in the sand; they were built to move only through the sagebrush. They had not the ability to fly. No one there could instill into them the blood or the microbe of flying. After a while two were able to fly by jerks, and after a further time some were able to fly spasmodically and intermittently, and some of the time I suppose have been flying regularly. We appropriated \$13,000,000, as I remember distinctly, a year ago, and we have not had much better results yet. I have been told that the Aviation Corps of our Army has not been properly organized. I do not know whether it has or not; I do not know what a proper organization ought to be. I have heard it stated that there was difficulty in connection with the high officers. I know there has been a shaking up and a reorganization, and I hope it will be for the lasting good of the Aviation Corps. While we sit here with patriotism and vote the money in large sums, it ought to be possible to put that money so as to produce efficient results."

Before Mr. Miller and his colleagues "sat there with patriotism, and voted the money," an Army officer and a civilian aeronautical expert, of the highest standing in his profession, appeared before the Military Committees of Congress, and described the work of the Aviation Section of the Army for his benefit, and for that of his colleagues. Their statements are to be found in the printed hearings of the committees which are available for everyone in the United States who cares to inform himself as to these matters.

Mr. Sherley, chairman of the Committee on Fortifications, endeavored to throw a little light into the darkness that obfuscates Mr. Miller's mental perceptions with this statement: "Mr. Chairman, it may be of interest to supplement somewhat what has been said by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Miller], and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Tillson]. I think the gentleman from Connecticut is quite right in saying that criticism of the Army officials is not fully warranted. I agree thoroughly that the conditions that arose in connection with the very limited air service that we had inaugurated some years ago was very discreditable to the service. And yet, since the appropriation of last year a very great change has taken place. I was impressed with the fact that the country was exceedingly fortunate in having in charge of the whole matter now a man who, of all Americans, has had the widest experience in observing both the manufacture and operation of aircraft abroad. Colonel Squiers has more knowledge of what has taken place abroad in reference to airplanes than perhaps all other Americans put together. What he has accomplished since he has been in charge is creditable to him and those who have worked with him. On page 228 of the hearings is a statement submitted by Col. Squiers, in which he says:

"The following figures will give an idea as to the work accomplished from Jan. 1, 1916, to Dec. 1, 1916, as compared with the entire work done during the year 1915:

	1915	1916
Total flights made.....	4,388	9,800
Hours in air.....	1,814	4,641

"During the expedition into Mexico the 1st Aero Squadron at Columbus were continually being used as dispatch bearers and mail carriers. About Sept. 15, a daily airplane mail service was established between Columbus, N.Mex., and Colonia Dublan, Mexico. In addition to the above cross-country flying there have been numerous flights made from San Diego, Cal., to Los Angeles, Cal., a distance of 120 miles, by pupils of the San Diego school. Similar flights have also been made by pupils and pilots at the Mineola school."

"There is also somewhere a statement, that I can not at this moment find, showing the total distance that has been flown during the past year, and which is so considerable as to occasion surprise upon learning it."

Mr. Henry Souther, the War Department's civilian expert on flying machines, testified before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Dec. 7, 1916, as to the marked progress of the Army aviators attached to the Southern Department were making not only in the duration of flights, but in the mechanical improvements on their machines. It is a part of patriotism for a Congressman to acquire information on any subject he discusses.

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Capt. Hugo D. Schultz, 37th Inf., U.S.A., claimed pay for personal effects lost by fire and valued by a board at \$836.12, on the ground that he was not furnished with quarters when on temporary duty at Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, and the building in which located was destroyed by fire. The Comptroller denies the claim on the ground that the officer was on duty with troops at a place and under circumstances not entitling him to quarters or commutation, and it is not intended to make the Government liable for such risks as are common to persons in civil life.

The Comptroller allows Robert S. Chew, jr., P.A. Paymaster, U.S.N., \$17 overpaid an enlisted man upon discharge owing to a misunderstanding of the provision of Article 4893. In its application to the case of a man of the sentence of a G.C.M., the remis: on allowed being ineffective in the opinion of the Auditor because the notice of approval and of discharge occurred on the same day.

The Comptroller refuses to allow Major A. E. Waldron, C.E., and Major G. R. Lukesh, C.E., for the price of a breakfast and a tip at the Union Station, Washington, D.C., as the station was within the District of Columbia, when they were stationed at Washington Barracks so that the allowance could not be for travel pay.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Gose, U.S.A., retired, was ordered from San Francisco to Chicago, but was taken sick and returned before he made the journey. The railroad

charged him \$35.16 for the baggage he sent on in advance and this charge the Comptroller refuses to allow as it could only be allowed as a necessary expense in connection with travel of the officer and not as a separate transaction.

The Comptroller approves the decision of the Auditor that the transfer of enlisted men from the Regular Navy to the Fleet Naval Reserve terminates their status as enlisted men of the Regular Navy as completely as would their discharge in fact from their enlistments, and is the equivalent of such a discharge for the purpose of the payment to them on final payment for their services in such enlistments of deposits and interest.

On the application of Mrs. Lalla McMicken Runkle the Comptroller has reopened, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, the accounts of her husband, Benjamin P. Runkle, late lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., retired, and allowed her \$224.51, this being \$582.29, found to be due his estate for pay less a stoppage of \$357.78.

#### OPINIONS OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.

Although the Act of Aug. 29, 1916, changes the status of headquarters clerks from a civil to a military one it does not affect their leave allowance, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who holds that there is no legal objection to granting the leave accumulated by a clerk as headquarters clerk, with full pay and allowances.

First-aid packets may be furnished members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for purposes of general instruction, but not particularly for the personal use of the members of the Corps. General Crowder states that in so far as first-aid packets are necessary for carrying out the program of instruction prescribed by the Secretary of War, in accordance with Sec. 43, National Defense Act, they may be furnished educational institutions. Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N.J., has sent in a requisition to the War Department for 400 first-aid packets, and five hand liters. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps at this college consists of one battalion of five companies, and under the authority of the Secretary of War, standard courses of theoretical and practical military training for units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are prescribed. Personal hygiene, camp sanitation, and first aid to the injured are included in the courses.

#### A GREAT ENGINEER.

The London Engineer has had the enterprise to disinter a volume written by the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL twenty-six years ago, "The Life of John Ericsson," and published by Scribner's Sons, in 1891. Of it, the Engineer says:

"Turning up a reference a few days ago, we took from the shelves Conant Church's 'Life of John Ericsson.' The great Swedish inventor was already almost forgotten when he died in 1889. 'He had,' says his biographer, 'so far outlived the era of his best-known works that few realized the historical significance of his death until they read the record of his achievements in the biographical notices filling the papers.' Little, then, is it to be wondered at if the younger engineers of the day barely know his name, yet it is a pity indeed that he should be forgotten. He said of himself that he was an engineer and designer, rather than an inventor." The distinction is hardly correct. Through the greater part of his life he was taking out patents for new inventions. But it was the greatness of his daring that made him famous. He produced the Princeton—an American warship—with engines acting directly on the screw shaft—curious engines too, for they had vibrating rectangular pistons in semi-cylinders—at a time when other engineers were convinced that gearing was necessary to drive a propeller fast enough; he built the Monitor, the first of single big-gun ships of the turret type when the world was only beginning to think of armor-plating; and, most remarkable of all, convinced of success from experiments on a comparatively small scale, he designed, and built in the short space of nine months, the most astounding set of engines that ever drove a vessel. These were the famous caloric engines of the vessel named after him. At that time—the early fifties—scientists believed a new source of power, that was to get over all boiler troubles, had been at last found in hot air. The regenerator, invented by the Scottish minister Stirling, had introduced a new principle, a new way of conserving heat, and the high efficiency of the hot-air engine was believed in by such advanced thinkers even as Faraday. Ericsson had made many small engines, and in 1851 he built one with a 30-inch cylinder. Then came the chance of putting one into a ship, and he designed and constructed the gigantic machine to which we have referred. It had four working cylinders and four compressing cylinders. The diameter of the former was no less than 14 feet, and of the latter nearly 11 foot, 6 inches, all with a stroke of 6 foot. Never before had anything approaching this diameter been attempted, and, we believe, never since. That an increase should be made from 30 inches to 168 inches at a single bound is unparalleled in mechanical engineering, and shows more clearly than anything else the supreme daring of the man and his unbounded confidence. This is not the place to follow the history of the ship and her wonderful engines, but these few notes will have done good if they cause inquisitive readers to turn up Conant Church's book, which, with the defect of idolatry, is still a fascinating biography of one of the most remarkable engineers of the last century."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department on Feb. 2, ordered a dozen additional destroyers to coast patrol duty. They were taken principally from the Charleston, S.C., and Boston Yards.

The Cheyenne has been made temporary flagship of the coast torpedo force, Pacific Fleet.

The flag of the commander, cruiser force, was shifted back to the Olympia from the New Hampshire on Jan. 30.

The next term of the Naval Medical School at Washington, D.C., will begin Feb. 12. Between forty and fifty student officers have enrolled for the course. Of the assistant surgeons in the last graduating class, whose names we published in our issue of Jan. 27, the following

have been assigned: Assistant Surgeons Arbuckle, Halpin, Jensen and Lee, Asiatic Station; Brantley, King, Loughlin, Sinton and Williams, to the various vessels in the Atlantic Fleet. Other details for this class will be made shortly.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the battleship Maine and the destroyers Lamson, Monaghan and Sterrett to visit New Orleans in February to act as representatives of the U.S. Navy during the celebration of the Mardi Gras carnival. These four vessels will arrive at New Orleans Feb. 18. In addition the destroyer Smith with visit Donaldsonville, La., on Feb. 15-16, and Plaquemine, La., on Feb. 19-20, in connection with similar celebrations at those cities.

Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., commander of the Pacific Fleet, who has been ashore at Eureka, Cal., in connection with the stranding of the cruiser Milwaukee on the beach, sailed aboard his flagship, San Diego, for San Francisco, Jan. 24. The Navy beach camp at the scene of the wreck of the submarine H-3, several hundred yards distant from the Milwaukee's sand grave, was abandoned. Private contract workmen will continue the work of salvaging the diver. The cruiser Pueblo, with Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, commanding the Pacific Reserve Fleet, aboard, arrived at Eureka, Cal., Jan. 24 from San Diego.

The British cruiser Amethyst put into the port of Pernambuco, Brazil, Feb. 1, slightly damaged, apparently from an engagement. She took aboard some steel plates for repairs, and then put to sea. It is presumed she had a fight with one or more German raiders, but with what results is not known. She only has an armament of 4-inch guns in her main battery, which are considered rather too light to meet a probably heavier armed raider. The speed of the Amethyst is over twenty-three knots. It is definitely established that the British 4,000-ton freighter St. Theodore has been captured, by a German raider, and armed for raiding, and is now operating along transatlantic trade lines.

Comdr. Eckford C. de Kay, signal officer on the staff of Commodore Forshow, commanding the New York Naval Militia, has returned to New York after an interesting sea voyage to Havana, Cuba. Commander de Kay, who is an expert skipper, sailed a sixty-six foot yawl from New York to Havana under exceedingly heavy weather conditions. He had a crew of three men and a cook, and in the thirty-one days of the voyage about all the worst gales of the Atlantic seem to have been let loose. The yawl was blown out of her course a number of times, big seas washed over her, and she was more than once almost on her beam ends. She was held to it, however, and despite the heavy pounding the boat received, she was, by skilful handling, safely berthed at Havana. Despite the shaking up the captain and crew received, they are none the worse for the trip and are ready to make others.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., has announced the personnel of his military staff as grand marshal of the inaugural parade, to consist of the following: Gen. Hugh L. Scott, grand marshal; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., chief of staff; Gen. Caffrol A. Devol, adjutant general. Aids: Col. Robert E. L. Michie, Cav.; Capt. H. N. Coates, Cav.; Capt. Henry J. McKenney, Cav., and Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, Cav., General Staff, all in U.S.A. Staff: First Platoon, Col. Chas. C. Walcutt, jr., Bureau of Insular Affairs; Col. A. W. Brewster, Inc., Inspector General; Col. George B. Duncan, Inf., General Staff; Lieut. Col. Peter C. Harris, Inf., Adj. Gen. Dept.; Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Graves, Inf., General Staff; Major John J. Kingman, E.C.; Major C. W. Otwell, E.C.; Major Ralph H. Van Deman, Inf., General Staff; Major Kyle Rucker, Cav., Judge Adv. Gen. Det.; Major James G. Harbord, Cav., Army War College; Major Fred R. Brown, Inf., Bureau Insular Affairs, all U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. William W. Galbraith, Surg. Charles E. Riggs, and P. A. Payme, Omar D. Conger, all U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. Louis M. Gulick and Major Thomas Holcombe, jr., U.S. M.C. Staff: Second Platoon, Major Douglas MacArthur, C.E., General Staff; Major Dennis E. Nolan, Inf., General Staff; Major Edward L. King, Cav., Army War College; Major Fox Conner, Field Art.; Major Ernest D. Scott, Field Art., Army War College; Major Wm. Mitchell, S.C.; Major Philip W. Huntington, M.C.; Capt. R. D. Black, C.E., Gen. Staff; Capt. F. W. Coleman, Q.M.C.; Capt. John B. Rose, C.A.C., Ordnance Department, all U.S.A.; Lieut. Charles C. Hartigan, Lieut. John H. Hoover, P.A. Surg. George T. Cottle, and P.A. Paymr. Smith Hempstone, all U.S.N., and Capt. Richard B. Crecy, U.S.M.C.

An organization is being formed in Washington, D.C., for the purpose of promoting a "Reserve Officers' training school." No particular arm of the Service has been selected, but the organization probably will be of the Infantry, training being given also in the purposes, duties and uses of the Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps and Ordnance Department. The moving spirit in the project is Major S. E. Bomar, who holds a commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U.S.A. Men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years will be eligible, after passing the usual Army qualifications. "Enlistment" will be for four years. It is proposed to secure the necessary arms and uniforms from the War Department, but the Reserve officers who will aid in the training are supposed to furnish their own equipment.

Joseph Leiter was elected president, and William Eno was added to the executive council at the annual meeting of the Army League of the United States, in Washington, on Jan. 31. Mr. Leiter succeeds Gen. Robert Oliver, former Secretary of War, who resigned on account of continued absence from the city. The following officers were re-elected: Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Robert Bacon, Perry Belmont, Dr. William T. Hornaday, vice presidents; Harry G. Meem, treasurer; George Hewitt Myers, secretary. Murray A. Cobb, George W. C. Drexel, Thomas T. Gaff, Clark Howell, Gen. John A. Johnston, John B. Larner, Thomas Nelson Page, Col. George Truesdell, and Franklin MacVeagh were chosen members of the executive council. While the Army League was perhaps the first preparedness organization to advocate universal military service, during the past two years it has been devoting its energies principally to securing an adequate Regular Army, recognizing it as a foundation upon which any force of trained citizen soldiers must be built. It was agreed at the meeting that the National Defense Act practically solved the problem of the Regular Army or first-line troops, and that the league should now concentrate its



efforts on the greater problem of securing universal military training.

Boston has begun a movement to build a new clubhouse at Charlestown, Mass., for the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. branch in that place, and on Feb. 5 those behind the movement will inaugurate a six-days' campaign to raise the necessary funds. Lieut. Col. William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., commanding at Fort Andrews, has been enthusiastic in his support of the movement. He declares that the clubhouse will be of great advantage to the 1,400 enlisted men of the harbor forts. Formal endorsement of the plan has been received from the following U.S. Army officers stationed in Boston Harbor: Col. Thomas Ridgway, C.A.C.; Major Thomas Q. Ashburn, C.A.C.; Capt. Frank S. Long, C.A.C.; Capt. C. G. Bunker, C.A.C.; Capt. F. W. Ralston, C.A.C.; Lieut. E. Villaret, C.A.C. Among the Navy officers who have expressed interest in the work are: Capt. G. H. Burrage, U.S.S. Nebraska; Capt. R. H. Jackson, of the Virginia; Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the navy yard, Charlestown; Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield, of the Georgia; Comdr. G. E. Gelm, of the Kearsarge; and Chaplain M. O. Alexander, of the Melville.

Adjutant Gen. Gardner W. Pearson, of Massachusetts, is anxious to match six companies of the Massachusetts National Guard against six companies of Regular troops in an efficiency test including marching and rifle practice. He has sent to Congressman Olney, of the Committee on Military Affairs, a challenge to this effect. General Pearson stipulates that he will select the state contestants from the 1st Corps Cadets, Coast Artillery Corps or 6th Infantry, organizations which have had no experience on the border. This proposition is made by General Pearson in answer to the criticisms made by Regular officers and he states that he believes that the Guardsmen will make a creditable showing against the Regulars.

In reply to an inquiry from an officer of Field Artillery as to: (a) Number of officers of F.A. authorized in each grade, including those on Detached Officers' List to date (Jan. 31); (b) Number officers F.A., in each grade to be appointed to D.O.L. on second increment, July 1, 1917; (c) Number of vacancies in each grade (F.A.) Jan. 1, 1917, we publish the following table:

	Colts.	Colts.	Majors.	Cap- tains.	First Lieuts.	Second Lieuts.
A.....12	11	25	130	157	114	
B.....None						
C.....0	0	0	24	50	63	

It was announced in Mexico City, on Jan. 31, that arrangements have been completed to have finished and delivered to the government three third-class cruisers, which were ordered from Italy by Porfirio Diaz several years ago. They were partially constructed at Genoa, but have never been finished or paid for. A ship subsidy bill, which has been prepared and presented for the approval of General Carranza, provides for an export tonnage tax which will be reduced 50 per cent. in the case of national products carried in Mexican bottoms.

A message from Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding 1st Cavalry Brigade at Brownsville, Texas, announced that at two p.m. on the night of Jan. 27 fifteen armed Mexicans attempted to cross into Mexico at Los Arrieros, ten miles above Roma and one mile east of Saliseno. They were met by fire from Carranza river guards and returned to United States bank, where they fired for several minutes. There were no casualties as far as known. It was reported that the party came from near Laredo and was a part of the Pedro Gonzalez gang.

It is learned that lieutenants of Cavalry who are entitled to promotion to the grade of captain may expect some action along this line within the next two weeks. The delay in making these promotions has been caused by the difficulty attending the transfers as provided under Section 25, National Defense Act. On Jan. 1, 1917, there were twenty-seven lieutenants of Cavalry who were entitled to the higher grade.

Probably the first matter to be considered by the new Federal Shipping Board, it is understood, will be the claims entered by American shippers against foreign governments because of inconveniences growing out of the war. About 4,000 such cases will be investigated, a large proportion having to do with the operation of the British "blacklist." Congress has been asked to appropriate \$700,000 for the expenses of the new board.

The following have been commissioned second lieutenants in the U.S. Marine Corps for a probationary period of two years, to rank from Nov. 16, 1916: Benjamin T. Cripps, Lewis W. Whaley, John M. Arthur, James P. Jeffords, Jacob M. Pearce, Jr., Gordon Watt, Thomas P. Cheatham, Thomas N. Bourke, William C. James. Also Daniel E. Campbell, from Dec. 9, 1916; and William B. Black, from Jan. 11, 1917.

## THE NAVY.

### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Charlestown and C-4, arrived at Porto Bello, Panama, Jan. 30.

Protos, sailed from Balboa for Honolulu Jan. 30.

Connecticut, arrived at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, Jan. 30.

South Carolina, sailed from Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, Jan. 30.

O'Brien and Ontario, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 30.

Potomac, arrived at Cape Haitian, Haiti, Jan. 31.

Arcthusa, arrived at Port Arthur, Texas, Jan. 31.

Cyclops, Patapasco and Prometheus, sailed from Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, Jan. 31.

Jacob Jones, sailed from Boston for Philadelphia Jan. 31.

Jarvis, arrived at Caballeros Sound, Cuba, Jan. 31.

Worden and K-2, sailed from New York for Beaufort, N.C., en route to Pensacola, Fla.

Maine, arrived at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31.

Maumee, sailed from Port Arthur for Guantanamo, Cuba, Jan. 31.

Oregon, arrived at San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31.

Sacramento, arrived at Puerto Mexico, Mexico, Jan. 31.

Arcthusa, sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, for Norfolk, Va., Feb. 1.

Sterling, arrived at Lambert Point, Va., Feb. 1.

Jacob Jones, arrived at Delaware Breakwater Feb. 1.

Nero, sailed Jan. 31 from Corinto for San Diego.

Denver, arrived Jan. 31 in Gulf of Fonseca.

Truxtun, sailed Feb. 2 from Puget Sound for Port Townsend.

Ontario, sailed from Guantanamo Feb. 1 for Guacanayabo.

Nashville, sailed from Tuxpan Feb. 1 for Lobos Island.

Melville, left Boston Feb. 2 for Newport.

Machias, left Sanchez Feb. 1 for San Domingo City.

Kanawha, left Guantanamo Feb. 1 for Port Arthur.

Arkansas, sailed Feb. 2 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo.

### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 29, 1917.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. Frank B. Freyer to be a lieutenant commander from Aug. 13, 1916.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders from Aug. 29, 1916: Andrew C. Pickens, Prentiss P. Bassett and Allen B. Reed.

The following lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants from Aug. 29, 1916: George C. Logan, Elmo H. Williams, John F. Cox, William F. Gresham and Ralph G. Walling.

Ensign Maxwell Case to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from July 30, 1916.

Harold W. Wellington, of New Jersey, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps from Jan. 17, 1917.

Nominations received by the Senate Jan. 31, 1917.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

The following captains to be rear admirals in the Navy from Aug. 29, 1916: Harry McL. P. Huse, Robert S. Griffin, George E. Burd, James H. Oliver, all an additional number in grade; John Hood and William S. Sims.

Lieut. Comdr. William C. Watts to be a commander in the Navy from Aug. 29, 1916.

Lieut. Charles S. Joyce to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Aug. 29, 1916.

The following lieutenants (J.G.) to be lieutenants in the Navy from Aug. 29, 1916: George W. Simpson, Paul E. Speicher and Guy C. Barnes.

Ensign Charles W. McNair to be a lieutenant (J.G.) in the Navy from June 8, 1915.

The following boatswains to be chief boatswains in the Navy from June 21, 1916: Ernest Heilmann and John B. Hupp.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Navy from Jan. 19, 1917: George J. Eckel, of New York; Luther F. Warren, of New York, and John T. Bennett, of Mississippi.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 31, 1917.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Pay Dir. Samuel McGowan to be pay director, with rank of rear admiral.

Med. Insp. William C. Braisted to be medical director, with rank of rear admiral.

Civil Engr. Frederic R. Harris to be civil engineer, with rank of rear admiral.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Robert W. Kessler, Paul P. Blackburn, Christopher R. P. Rodgers.

The following lieutenants (J.G.) to be lieutenants: Henry C. Gearing, Jr., Gratton C. Ditchman, Charles C. Windsor, Edward H. Loftin, Charles L. Best, Cary W. Magruder, Henry E. Parsons, James G. Stevens.

Ensign Ralph Martin to be a lieutenant (J.G.).

Gunner William T. McNiff to be a chief gunner.

Pay Clerk William T. Williams to be a chief pay clerk.

Lieut. Frank B. Freyer to be a lieutenant commander.

The following lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders: Andrew C. Pickens, Prentiss P. Bassett, Allen B. Reed.

The following lieutenants (J.G.) to be lieutenants: George C. Logan, Elmo H. Williams, John F. Cox, William F. Gresham, Ralph G. Walling.

Ensign Maxwell Case to be a lieutenant (J.G.).

Harold W. Wellington to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Cleon W. Mauldin to be a lieutenant commander.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.): Charles N. Ingraham, Robert H. Grayson.

Paul W. Wilson to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps: James M. Howard, Albert E. Leggett, Alexander B. Hepler, E. Arthur Stephens, Jesse W. Allen, Horace E. Spruance, Leo C. Thyson, William E. Lewis, Leonard Hays, William E. Glanville, Park M. Barrett, Julius C. Sosnowski, Ashton E. Neely, Roland R. Gasser, Ross T. McIntire, William H. Fickel, Philip J. Murphy, Benjamin V. McClanahan, Erik G. Hakansson, Karl L. Vehe, Leon W. McGrath, William G. Bodie, Howard E. Gardner, John R. White.

The following citizens to be dental surgeons: Ralph B. Snapp, George M. Frazier, Frederick O. Vossbeck, Edward M. Slack, Frank S. Tichy.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 25.—Lieut. (J.G.) H. K. Lewis detached works Midvale Steel Co.; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surgs. L. D. Arbuckle, H. L. Jensen, J. A. Halpin and E. K. Lee, all M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Asiatic Station via February transport.

Paymr. J. E. Jordan to navy yard, Charleston, S.C., as accounting officer.

Chief Bsn. E. Crouch to Georgia.

JAN. 26.—Comdr. W. S. Crosley to temporary duty in Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Whitehead commissioned from Aug. 29, 1916.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. B. Sanborn detached Arkansas; to Castine as engineer officer.

Ensign J. F. Moloney detached Arkansas; to Castine.

Ensign J. H. Rockwell detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Arkansas.

Ensign M. J. Lenney detached Castine; to one month's leave.

Med. Dir. C. F. Stokes, retired, transferred to the Retired List of the Navy from Jan. 10, 1917.

Asst. Surg. L. L. Bryan, M.R.C., and W. J. C. Agnew, M.R.C., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., Feb. 12, 1917.

P.A. Paymr. J. H. Knapp to Rhode Island, Feb. 15, 1917.

Bsn. G. T. Campbell detached Panther; to Virginia.

Bsn. H. W. Nimmo detached Virginia; to Panther.

Gunn. H. A. Stuart detached receiving ship at New York; to North Dakota.

JAN. 27.—Surg. R. E. Ledbetter detached Georgia; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Brantley, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Florida.

Asst. Surg. C. D. King, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Connecticut.

Asst. Surg. A. C. Sinton, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to New York.

Asst. Surg. J. J. Loughlin, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Utah.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Williams, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to Delaware.

Asst. Paymr. C. V. McCarty detached Albany; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. R. N. Hickman to Albany.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Jan. 26, 1917:

Lieut. (J.G.) F. E. Johnson detached Dale; to Helena.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. Pfaff detached Cincinnati; to Barry.

Lieut. (J.G.) O. L. Downes detached Cincinnati; to Decatur.

Ensign J. R. Kyle detached Barry; to Galveston.

Ensigns J. S. Ray and W. G. B. Hatch detached Decatur; to Cincinnati.

JAN. 28.—Sunday.

JAN. 29.—No orders.

JAN. 30.—Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Mustin detached Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.; to home and await orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. F. Gross detached Office of Judge Advocate General; to command Stewart.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. N. Moore to Michigan.

Ensign R. H. Grayson detached New York; to Trippe.

Asst. Surg. J. Bobbitt, M.R.C., detached Marine Guard, American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua; to home and await orders.

A.A. Dental Surg. J. L. Brown detached Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

A.A. Dental Surg. E. E. Harris detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Bsn. H. W. Nimmo detached Virginia; to Panther.

JAN. 31.—Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Magruder detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 5, 1917; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. L. Jordan detached Naval Academy; to assistant naval inspector of ordnance at works of Midvale Steel Company, Nicetown, Pa.

Ensign M. J. Lenney to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

P.A. Surg. F. F. Murdoch, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School; to legation guard, Managua, Nicaragua.

Chaplain G. E. T. Stevenson to headquarters of Eastern Recruiting District at New York, N.Y.

Gunnery J. F. Craig and R. B. England to temporary duty on Kentucky.

### COAST GUARD NOTES.

Two men were taken off the launch Champion on Jan. 18, ashore two miles west of Cuttyhunk Station (No. 50), by means of life-line.

The crew of Station No. 23 (Gloucester) picked up the steamer Endion with lifeboat at 9 p.m. on Jan. 18 and towed her to Gloucester. The steamer was disabled in a Northwest gale and rough sea.

On Jan. 18 the watch of Station No. 280 (Ludington) sighted at 5:20 a.m. the American steamer Pere Marquette No. 4, bound from Milwaukee to Ludington, Mich., fast in the ice two miles west of the station. When people were seen to be leaving the vessel over the ice the keeper and four men hastened to the scene where they assisted thirteen passengers and three of the crew to reach the shore in safety over the ice.

The Androscoggin arrived at Louisburg, N.S., on Jan. 28 with the disabled steamer Sable in tow.

Station crew No. 3, Gloucester, Mass., assisted a motor fishing boat containing four men caught in the ice in Squam River and after an hour's hard work towed her to a wharf at Gloucester.

On Jan. 25 the Ossipee was busy clearing Belfast Harbor of ice.

The Apache left Solomons on Jan. 25 for Weems, Va., cruising.

On Jan. 18 the Famlico reported off Fort Point Neuse, working on the stranded schooner Roberts.

The Coast Guard cutter Mohawk, Capt. J. G. Ballinger, has been standing by to aid the Norwegian steamer Bowden, aground on the shoals south of Barnegat, N.J. The Bowden was pulled off the shoals Jan. 31.

Lieut. W. M. Prall, Coast Guard Service, attached to headquarters, is receiving felicitations from his friends in the service on the birth of a son, Jan. 29.

Unfavorable weather conditions and heavy fogs which prevailed this week caused many accidents along the seacoasts and piled up work for the Coast Guard. Within forty-eight hours the following activities were reported (Jan. 30-31): The Tallapoosa refloated the Italian steamer Gerolamo Ulloa, ashore off Perdido Bay, Fla. The Gresham floated the schooner Annie Perry, ashore near Cape Cod. The Acushnet went to the assistance of a schooner on Block Island. The Mohawk was helping to refloat the steamer Bowden, aground on Barnegat Shoals, laden with a valuable cargo of sugar.

A power surfboat from Station No. 95 (Rocky Point, L.I.), it is reported, found a U.S. torpedoboot afire and beached on Orient Point, L.I. The surfboat refloated and towed the vessel to Greenport.

The British steamer Sable has twice been saved from almost certain destruction by the U.S. Coast Guard Service. Soon after she was launched the Sable was found by a cutter drifting off "the Banks" during a high gale because of an accident which has disabled her engines. On Jan. 26 the cutter Androscoggin, en route from Halifax to Shelburne, N.S., received a radiogram reporting the Sable adrift forty miles southeast of Scataria Island Light, Cape Breton I. Arriving on the scene the cutter found that the steamer had run short of coal and was at the mercy of the rough sea, "weather extremely cold, with frequent snow squalls." A line was put aboard and the Sable was towed into Louisburg. The Sable is valued at about \$250,000.

The cutter Ossipee on Jan. 22 was called upon to smash a way through the ice in St. George's River so that the inhabitants of Thomaston, Me., could get some badly-needed coal. Several coal barges had been caught in the ice. The Ossipee broke a channel for a distance of six miles, enabling the barges to reach the city.

Bids will soon be opened for the purchase and alteration of a river steamer for use as a cutter on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Three such steamers were authorized last year, \$80,000 being appropriated for each of them. Officials of the Service believe that by purchasing an existing steamer and making such alterations as are necessary to adapt it for use as a cutter the cost will be held materially below this appropriation. The other two steamers are to be constructed. It is not yet known when the plans will be ready so that proposals may be sought.

The Naval bill, as reported from the House Committee on Naval Affairs this week, increased the limit of cost for the new cutter to be assigned to Behring Sea duty from \$700,000 to \$900,000. An increase of \$60,000 was made in the provision for a new anchorage patrol boat to be stationed in New York Harbor, bringing the total appropriation for this purpose to \$185,000. It is expected that contracts can be secured within these limits.

With reference to the decision to try out speed motorboats of the "sea-sled" type in the Coast Guard Service, as related in our last issue, it is learned that two have been, or are about to be, ordered immediately. The new craft will be sent to the Mississippi River for duty in the flooded districts. The type selected will have a speed of more than twenty-seven miles an hour, this being thought ample for the purpose in view.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, Jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

ARCAT—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. H. Ueberoth. San Francisco, Cal.

CAUDAMET—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—Capt. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITPACCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. San Juan, P.R.

MACULLOCH—Capt. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. B. L. Reed. En route San Francisco to Baltimore.

MOHAWK—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

PANAMA—1st Lieut. W. H. Munter. Portland, Me.

PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. F. J. Haake. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. J. H. Brown. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOWHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Neah Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hotel. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Key West, Fla.

TOGARA—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Macoun. Baltimore, Md.

TRACORA—Capt. J. L. Sill. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. E. G. Dodge. Seattle, Wash.

WINNIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

YAMACRAW—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Norfolk, Va.



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### THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

#### SECOND SESSION.

As noted below, the House has quickly disposed of the Fortifications bill. The Naval Committee has reported the Naval Appropriation bill, noted on page 730, and the Army bill is ready to be reported next week.

The Senate on Jan. 25 passed S. 833 to provide that petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps on the retired list who had creditable Civil War service shall receive the rank or rating and the pay of the next higher enlisted grade. The Department reports that there are fifty-six men who will be affected by this bill.

The Senate on Jan. 25 passed S. 6698, to appoint Edward L. Keyes, late second lieutenant, 5th U.S. Cav., to be a second lieutenant of Cavalry, and to place him on retired list with rank of second lieutenant as of date of approval of this act: Provided, That no pay, compensation, or allowance of any kind for any cause prior to the passage of this act shall accrue or be paid to said Edward L. Keyes by reason of this act.

### HOUSE PASSES FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The House on Jan. 29 discussed and passed the Fortifications bill, H.R. 20453, adopting the figures as reported from committee and given in the accompanying table. The only amendment made in the bill in Committee of the Whole was the adoption of the following: "The Secretary of War is directed to submit to Congress on or before Jan. 1, 1918, a detailed statement of the land, buildings, and other facilities now available and to be required for the accommodation of airships and other aerial machines to be used in connection with the seacoast defense of the continental United States, the insular possessions, and the Panama Canal."

The legislative provisions of the bill as adopted, other than the direct items of appropriation, are the following:

Sec. 2. All material purchased under this act shall be of

The Senate also passed S. 2461, for reinstatement of Dr. B. R. Huntington in the Medical Corps of the Army.

The Senate on Jan. 25 passed S.J. Res. 99, authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to grant the free use, for military drill, of rifles to duly accredited camps of the Sons of Veterans Reserve.

The Senate on Jan. 25 passed S. 4086, for the establishment of a national leprosy hospital, to be administered by the U.S. Public Health Service.

A bill providing for the construction of a military highway and post road from the District of Columbia to the Government reservation at Winthrop, Md., was introduced by Senator Smith, of Maryland, on Jan. 31. The route of the proposed road was fully described in our issue of Jan. 13, page 621. Senator Smith's bill provides for the appropriation of \$500,000, and is a companion measure of that introduced in the House by Representative Mudd, of Maryland.

The extension of the War Risk Bureau of the Treasury Department until Sept. 2, 1918, was provided for in a bill favorably reported on Jan. 31 by the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the House.

American manufacture, except in cases when, in judgment of Secretary of War, it is to manifest interest of U.S. to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, which material shall be admitted free of duty.

Sec. 3. Not to exceed \$15,000 of funds appropriated by this act for armament of fortifications may be expended for rental of space in Washington, or for alteration or repair of any available building owned by Government, for use of drafting force of office of Chief of Ordnance.

Sec. 4. Appropriations in this act shall not be expended for powder other than small-arms powder at a price in excess of fifty-three cents a pound.

Sec. 5. Except as expressly otherwise authorized herein no part of sums appropriated by this act shall be expended in purchase from private manufacturers of any material at price in excess of twenty-five per centum more than cost of manufacturing such material by Government, or, where such material is not or has not been manufactured by Government, at price in excess of twenty-five per centum more than estimated cost of manufacture by Government: Provided, however, That

### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 8049, Mr. Sheppard.—For improvement of San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas; \$50,000 for increasing facilities for repair of ordnance material; \$30,000 for a magazine; \$5,000 for road repairs, and \$45,000 for adding two stories to storehouse.

S. 8058, Mr. Gallinger.—For the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., retired.

S. 8096, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—To place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

S. 8097, Mr. Smith, of Maryland.—Authorizing the construction of a military road from Washington city, D.C., to the Government reservation at Winthrop, Md.

H.J. Res. 359, Mr. Smith, of New York (by request).—To state the rights of nations and to lay the foundations for the establishment of a court of nations, a congress of nations, an international army and navy, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 482, Mr. Anthony.—Requesting the Secretary of War for certain information with reference to attack on Mexican troops at Carrizal.

H.R. 20536, Mr. Lobeck.—To increase the efficiency of the U.S. Military and the U.S. Naval Academies, and to increase the number of graduates therefrom by the immediate establishment of a one-year united service school near Fort Crook or Bellevue, Neb.

H.R. 20573, Mr. Kitchin.—To provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extensions of fortifications. That receipts from tax imposed by Title II, and one-third of receipts from tax imposed by Title III, of this act shall constitute a separate fund in the Treasury to be used only for the expenditures incurred under the act for the support of the Army, approved Aug. 29, 1916; the act for the naval service, approved Aug. 29, 1916, and the act for fortifications, approved July 6, 1916, or any other act or acts subsequent thereto making appropriations for Army, Navy, or fortification purposes. In addition to such receipts from taxes imposed under Titles II, and III, of this act, there shall be credited annually, beginning with fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and to such separate fund, \$175,000,000, being the estimated additional revenue to be derived under the act entitled "An Act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, in excess of revenue to be derived under then existing laws: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may use such fund for other purposes, but such fund shall be reimbursed for any portion thereof so used.

H.R. 20619, Mr. Randall.—To waive the age limit in the appointment of Charles W. Barrett as a lieutenant in the U.S. Army.

H.R. 20653, Mr. Rowe.—To waive the age limit in the appointment of Hal C. Sanborn.

H.R. 20659, Mr. Smith, of Texas.—For the aid of commissioned officers of the Medical Reserve Corps and of officers of the Reserve Corps.

whenever in opinion of President an emergency exists affecting general welfare of U.S., he may waive limitations contained in this section.

Sec. 6. Expenditures for carrying out this act shall not be made as to prevent operation of Government arsenals at most economical rate of production, except when special exigency requires operation of portion of an arsenal's equipment at different rate: Provided, That no part of appropriations made in this act shall be available for salary or pay of officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of work of any employee of U.S. Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of any job of any such employee between starting and completion thereof, or of movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of appropriations made in this act be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in operation of any Government plant.

### FIGURES OF THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

The following are the items of the Fortifications Appropriation bill, H.R. 20453, as passed by the House on Jan. 29:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR 1917, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1918, AND AMOUNT RECOMMENDED FOR 1918.

Object.	Appropriations for 1917.	Estimates for 1918.	Recommended for 1918.	Object.	Appropriations for 1917.	Estimates for 1918.	Recommended for 1918.
<b>Fortifications and other works of defense.</b>				<b>Radiodynamic torpedoes:</b>			
Gun and mortar batteries.....	\$2,300,000	\$3,675,000	\$2,500,000	Purchase of patents.....	750,000	.....	.....
Modernizing older emplacements.....	78,500	102,000	102,000	Procurement and installation of 1 unit.....	417,000	.....	.....
Fire-control stations.....	600,000	608,796	608,796	Total radiodynamics.....	1,167,000	.....	.....
Coast Artillery war instruction.....	1,250	750	750	<b>Fortifications in insular possessions.</b>			
Electric light and power plants.....	.....	110,000	110,000	Seacoast batteries, Hawaiian Islands, construction.	.....	\$1,040,000	720,000
Searchlights for harbors.....	226,700	250,000	250,000	Protection, preservation and repair of fortifications:	.....	.....	.....
Preservation and repair of fortifications.....	250,000	300,000	250,000	Hawaiian Islands.....	5,000	12,500	7,500
Galveston, Texas, defenses, repairs.....	303,500	.....	.....	Philippine Islands.....	10,000	25,000	15,000
Plans for fortifications.....	25,000	25,000	25,000	<b>Land defenses:</b>			
Electric light and power equipment.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	Hawaiian Islands.....	169,000	225,000	10,000
Sea walls and embankments.....	.....	93,000	93,000	Philippine Islands.....	170,000	.....	.....
Fire-control stations.....	130,000	150,000	140,000	Electric light and power plants:	.....	.....	.....
Airships and other aerial machines (appropriations for 1917 and estimates for 1918 not included).....	1,000,000	5,200,000	3,600,000	Hawaiian Islands.....	2,500	2,500	2,500
Submarine mines.....	200,000	250,000	150,000	Philippine Islands.....	3,500	5,000	5,000
Roads, trails, water and sewers.....	.....	40,000	40,000	Sea walls and embankment, Hawaii.....	.....	10,000	10,500
Sites, purchase of.....	1,400,000	100,000	100,000	Port De Russy Reservation, filling.....	.....	54,000	.....
Total, fortifications and other works of defense.....	6,554,950	10,944,546	8,009,546	Fort Ruger, access to.....	.....	40,000	.....
<b>Field artillery and armament of fortifications.</b>				Submarine mines, etc.....	10,000	.....	.....
Mountain, field and siege cannon:				Fire-control installations.....	10,000	15,000	12,500
Purchase, manufacture, equipment.....	\$2,821,500	\$10,800,000	\$6,900,000	Airships and other aerial machines (appropriations for 1917 and estimates for 1918 not included in this bill).....	600,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Ammunition for.....	\$6,000,000	11,300,000	\$7,310,000	Seacoast cannon:			
Alteration and maintenance (including for 1917, \$500,000 in deficiency act).....	600,000	1,481,000	1,000,000	Purchase, manufacture, etc.....	\$240,000	\$179,000	\$617,000
Subcaliber guns, ammunition for (including for 1917, \$700,000 in deficiency act).....	1,180,000	1,600,000	1,000,000	Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 1714).....	.....	138,000	.....
3.2-inch batteries.....	195,000	.....	.....	Ammunition for.....	\$1,700,000	\$2,229,000	\$2,229,000
Seacoast cannon:				Alteration and maintenance.....	60,000	494,510	494,510
Purchase, manufacture, equipment, etc.....	\$1,284,000	\$8,235,000	\$9,231,000	Submarine mines:			
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 1714).....	.....	996,000	.....	Purchase of.....	138,100	.....	.....
Ammunition for.....	\$2,000,000	\$10,940,000	\$10,940,000	Material, maintenance of.....	10,000	10,750	10,000
Subcaliber guns, ammunition for.....	490,000	572,000	572,000	Fire-control stations.....	100,000	31,537	31,537
Alteration and maintenance of.....	400,000	700,000	700,000	Total, fortifications in insular possessions.....	8,228,100	6,012,297	5,865,047
Total armament of fortifications.....	15,970,500	46,624,000	\$7,653,000	Facilities for immediate manufacture of arms, etc.	1,000,000	500,000	.....
<b>Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N.J.</b>				Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.....	300,000	150,000	150,000
Current expenses.....	\$75,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	<b>Grand totals.</b>			
Expenses of officers and pay of draftsmen.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	Grand total, fortifications, cash.....	28,547,550	64,583,481	51,396,593
Total, Sandy Hook Proving Ground.....	110,000	125,000	125,000	Contract authorizations.....	13,800,000	9,459,000	9,459,000
<b>Submarine mines.</b>				Grand total, cash and contracts.....	42,347,550	73,992,481	60,855,593
Submarine-mine material, purchase, manufacture and test.....	26,000	26,000	26,000				
Submarine mines and appliances, purchase of.....	123,000	83,637	.....				
Submarine-mine matériel, maintenance of.....	68,000	68,000	68,000				
Total, submarine mines.....	217,000	177,637	94,000				

<sup>1</sup>In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$3,500,000.  
<sup>2</sup>In addition authority is requested to incur obligations not to exceed \$2,200,000.  
<sup>3</sup>In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$2,200,000.

<sup>4</sup>In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$3,000,000.  
<sup>5</sup>In addition authority is requested to incur obligations not to exceed \$2,000,000.  
<sup>6</sup>In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$2,000,000.

<sup>7</sup>In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$300,000.  
<sup>8</sup>In addition authority is requested to incur obligations not to exceed \$59,000.  
<sup>9</sup>In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$59,000.

<sup>10</sup>In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$500,000.  
<sup>11</sup>In addition authority is requested to incur obligations not to exceed \$1,000,000.  
<sup>12</sup>In addition authority is granted to incur obligations not to exceed \$1,000,000.



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1917.

Col. Chester Harding, Governor of the Canal Zone, Mrs. Harding and Miss Katherine Harding were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger on Saturday and Sunday; on Saturday Capt. and Mrs. George R. Goethals entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Harding, Mrs. George W. Goethals, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger and Captain Steese. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson have as their guest for a week Mrs. Richardson's mother, Mrs. Farman, of Warsaw, N.Y., and Mr. Anthony, of Boston, has also been their guest; on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Richardson had dinner for Mrs. Farman, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. Stilwell, Mr. Anthony and Captain Wise.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hoisington had as week-end guests Mrs. Hoisington's cousins, Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Gallagher, wife and daughter of Col. Hugh J. Gallagher, who also has a son in the Corps, Cadet Philip Gallagher. Capt. and Mrs. Gruber gave a dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Rethers, Major and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Benedict, Capt. and Mrs. Thomlinson. Col. and Mrs. Holt's guests at dinner on Wednesday were Major and Mrs. Rethers, Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey, Capt. and Mrs. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Ganoe. Guests of Major and Mrs. Hunt at dinner on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Davis and Cadet Hunt.

Col. and Mrs. Kreger have gone to Florida to spend a month's leave. Major and Mrs. Rethers had dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Booton, Lieut. and Mrs. Conard, Lieut. and Mrs. Hayes; at bridge prizes were won by Mrs. Conard and Lieutenant Hayes. Capt. and Mrs. Richardson's guests at dinner on Friday were Mrs. Farman, Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Mr. Anthony, Captain Russell and Captain Bull. Mrs. Ennis has returned home from Newport, where she was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Ennis for a few weeks; Lieut. and Mrs. Eckels' guests at bridge on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown. Col. and Mrs. Holt had as guests for the week-end Mrs. Holt's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Beers, of New Haven.

Capt. and Mrs. Coburn and small daughter, Betty, have returned from a month's leave spent in Washington. Mr. Wirt Robinson is spending his mid-year holidays with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Robinson; he is a student at Massachusetts Tech. Miss Julia Fieberger is spending a few days in New York visiting Miss Dorothy Heroy. Mrs. William B. Ladue was a guest at the post for over Sunday, visiting Miss Newlands. Mrs. J. W. Allison, of Elizabeth, N.J., visited the post on Sunday.

Miss Barbara Barnett will open a five-lesson term dancing class for officers and ladies on Feb. 9 at Cullum Hall, the class meeting on Friday evenings thereafter when there are no officers' hops.

Mrs. Thomlinson entertained the Reading Club at its last meeting, reading her paper on "Queen Victoria"; current events were given by Mrs. Godfrey, and the club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Rethers. The Wednesday Evening Club met with Col. and Mrs. Wilcox and the tournament was completed, Major Rethers winning first, Mrs. Wilcox second. The Monday Evening and Wednesday Evening Clubs have now joined forces and have consolidated into one club of three tables, which will meet on Wednesday evenings only, beginning this week at the home of Major and Mrs. Rethers; members of this club are Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Rethers, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Dunwoody, Manley, Morrison. The other Monday Evening Club met with Col. and Mrs. Holt; Mrs. Gordon was hostess of the Friday Club; the Tuesday Club met with Mrs. Booton.

The Army hockey team played its weekly game on Jan. 26, leaving Saturday free to the basketball five. The hockey team of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. came to the Point on Friday and went home the losers in a hard-fought contest, which the Army won by a score of 4 to 3. House and Redfield were the chief figures in the playing of the cadets in the first half, which ended in their favor by 3 to 1. Oliphant went in as a substitute in the last five minutes of the game, but the winning point was won by Redfield, who made a shot from a scrimmage in front of the Springfield's goal. The Army line-up: Nichols, goal; Armstrong, point; Ford, cover point; House, rover; Redfield, center; Murray, left wing; Durfee, right wing. The points in the score were made by Redfield, Jenkins and House. The substitutes were Oliphant for Armstrong and Sacka for Durfee.

On Jan. 27 the Springfield basketball team beat the Army five by a score of 38 to 30, the visitors leading from the opening of the game and finishing the first half with a score of 25 to 13 in their favor. The cadets did better in the second half, but could not catch up with the lead established by the Springfield five. Vidal went out of the game for too many personal fouls. The Army line-up: C. Gerhardt, r.f.; Kilburn, l.f.; Vidal, center; Cole, r.g.; Kreber, l.g. Goals from field—C. Gerhardt (4), W. Gerhardt, Kilburn (4), Tibbitts (2), Kreber, Tichnor (6). Goals from fouls—Kreber (4), Shrader (2). Substitutions—W. Gerhardt for C. Gerhardt, Shrader for Vidal, Tibbitts for Cole, Tate for Kilburn.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

## THE RECRUIT PRACTICE BAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 1, 1917.

When the transport Buford sailed for Panama last month it carried, in addition to its other military passengers, the band of the 33d U.S. Infantry, newly recruited and organized, to join the new Infantry regiment stationed at Gatun. This band was organized under direction of Band Leader Eugene M. Graves, 33d Inf., a graduate of the Bandmasters' School, Institute of Musical Art, Military Band Department, at Port Jay, N.Y. The 33d Infantry band was fully organized, with exception of one vacancy, before leaving Port Jay. Nine members of the 33d Infantry band were former members of the Recruit Practice Band. These young men were well trained and Mr. Graves classed them among his best performers.

Until about a month ago some of the advanced members of the 33d Infantry band were working in connection with the bandmaster students and the Recruit Practice Band, attending all band rehearsals and ensemble classes. These men, according to statements made personally to me, derived much benefit from the system that Mr. Clappé has adopted for training of bandmen. Through Mr. Clappé's suggestions to the commanding general, December, 1914, fifteen recruits were assigned to the Institute of Musical Art on Jan. 1, 1915, for instruction as band musicians. This part of the Bandmasters' School contingent was named the Recruit Practice Band. The purpose for which these men were assigned to the school was to provide teaching material for the bandmaster students, also a practice band for ensemble work, hence the name. In this way, the bandmaster students are brought directly in touch with practical band work, which is a very important part of their training.

About July, 1915, ten additional recruits were allowed, also two cooks, making a total of twenty-seven men. On Nov. 25, 1916, all regimental bands were granted ten unassigned recruits, these to be attached to the regular organization for instruction in music (this information may be found in G.O. 63, Sec. 2, War D. Nov. 25, 1916). The Recruit Practice Band has been given the same privilege as the regimental bands.

Since Jan. 1, 1915, the Recruit Practice Band has had seventy-one arrivals; thirty-one of this number have been sent out to regimental bands as qualified bandmen. Reports on their progress and ability, so far, are excellent. Seven men have been returned to recruiting depots for incompetence, orally discharged. This makes a total of forty-one losses and two have been discharged by purchase, and one was dishonored—leaves a total of thirty men on hand in the Recruit Practice Band. There are still seven vacancies in the organization, which it is hoped will be filled shortly.

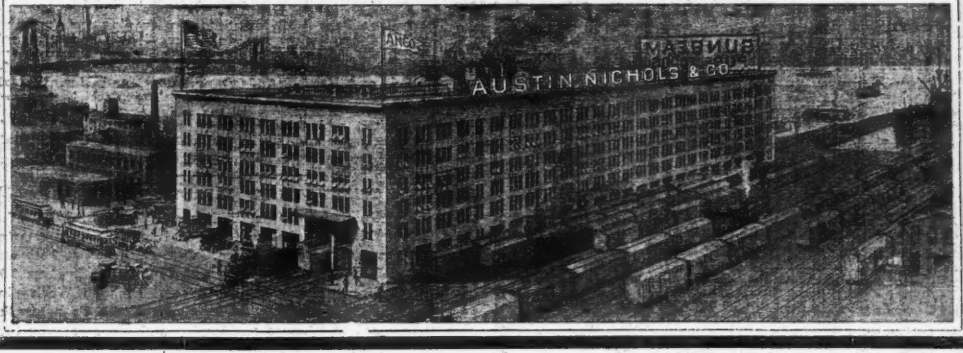
The Recruit Practice Band is at present furnishing the music for military formations at Port Jay and for the dances

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of the officers and ladies of the garrison and for the Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men at Corbin Hall.

The Army at large owes a debt of gratitude to the New York Institute of Musical Art, which, under the leadership of Dr. Frank Damrosch, has brought into being the Military Band Department and is furnishing a constant supply of highly instructed band leaders for the regimental bands, thus bringing the music of the Army to a greater point of technical excellence, and also giving an inspiration and higher tone to the whole department of military music.

Mr. Arthur Clappé, the principal of the Department of Military Music, Institute of Musical Art, has by his most valuable and faithful service made a success of what was at first an experiment. To his learning, experience and deep practical knowledge of the entire subject the band department owes its inception, development and increasing success. William C. White is Mr. Clappé's efficient assistant.

Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn gave a luncheon on Jan. 25 for Mesdames Bartlett, Chamberlain, Richard, Ruggles, Reber, Kilburne, Mann, Smith and Humphrey.

A number of men, about 100, come to Governors Island every Saturday for drill. They are under command of Captain Parker, 5th Cav., who is on duty on Governors' Island. These men are part of the 600 men who are taking instruction in preparation for examination for the Officers' Reserve Corps.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 1, 1917.

The semi-annual examinations at the Naval Academy are over, and midshipmen who failed and who are eligible for re-appointments have commenced to secure them for a try again. Those who are again nominated do not have to take any mental examinations to re-enter the Fourth Class. They only have to pass the physical test.

As a result of the examinations the Academic Board has recommended that the resignations of seventy-two midshipmen be asked; about half the percentage of the enforced resignations at this time last year, a most gratifying indication of the improvement in the scholastic work of the midshipmen. Superintendent Eberle stated that this result had been obtained without the slightest lowering of standards. He attributed it to the entire absence of disturbing conditions, a general good spirit among the midshipmen, and careful supervision by the members of the instructing force.

No members of the First Class, which will graduate in June, will be required to resign. There will be five resignations in the Second and seven in the Third. As usual, the largest number is in the Fourth Class, where sixty have been found deficient. However, this is less than ten per cent. of the membership of the class, and less than half the average percentage of previous years. The percentage of the whole Academy is about six per cent. There were eighty-two failures in all last year, ten more than this, although there are now 400 more midshipmen. A few of the midshipmen, hopelessly deficient in studies or conduct, have already resigned, by most of them will await the action of the Navy Department on the report already forwarded.

The Admiral Trenchard Section, No. 73, Navy League of the United States, of New York, has notified the Naval Academy authorities that they will no longer offer the medal which for several years past they have awarded to the midshipman who writes the best essay each year on a naval or patriotic subject. The Academy authorities consider that the competition has been extremely beneficial and are considering something of the same kind to take the place of the medal competition.

Society turned out on Friday night of last week to see at the Colonial Theater "A Stranger in a Strange Land." The cast had a very strong naval flavor. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius, U.S.N., was "Mr. Charles Dudley"; Lieut. K. H. Donavin, U.S.N., was "Jack Thorndyke," proprietor of a cattle ranch; Lieut. C. C. Soule, U.S.N., was "Harrington," of Scotland Yard; Lieut. J. W. Rankin, U.S.N., was "Watson," a butler; Lieut. W. L. Culbertson, U.S.N., was "Jenkins," a servant; Lieut. G. K. Stoddard, U.S.N., was "Arthur Love," a college chum of "Jack's"; Lieut. Max B. De Mott, U.S.N., was "John Bolter"; Lieut. J. S. Abbott, U.S.N., was an American Indian, promoter of "Bolter's Indian Bitters." The plot of the play had many amusing complications and entanglements, which were finely presented and greatly enjoyed by the audience. The Navy officers and their wives who took part were really an "all star" aggregation, and the performance would have been a credit to professionals. The proceeds were for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

One of the greatest social events of Naval Academy society life is fast approaching—the officers' fancy dress ball, which will occur on Friday, Feb. 16. Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., were in Washington last week to keep a number of social engagements. They were among the guests at a dinner given by Senator Weeks, and were also entertained by Senator and Mrs. Swanson. Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson, wife of Professor Johnson, U.S.N., now on duty at the Naval Academy, is among the Annapolis suffragists who pledged themselves to go to Washington for "picket duty" there. Mrs. De W. O. Redgrave, wife of Captain Redgrave, U.S.N., was a guest last week of her niece, Mrs. Percy Houston, wife of Instructor Houston, Naval Academy.

Mrs. Mary Marsh, wife of Ralph Marsh, an attorney living in New York city, died at the Annapolis Emergency Hospital of pneumonia Monday night. Her remains were taken to New York Tuesday. Mrs. Marsh was the mother of Mdsn. William L. Marsh, Third Class, and came to Annapolis several

days ago with her husband to visit their son. She was stopping at a local hotel when she was taken ill and was removed to the hospital.

Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Eberle, after a suspension of two weeks, resumed on Wednesday their weekly receptions. The ladies assisting in receiving were Mrs. Carville, sister of Mrs. James G. Field; Mrs. J. W. Greenslade, Mrs. W. S. Farber, Mrs. W. D. Chandler, Jr., Mrs. Herman Kraft and Mrs. W. O. Stevens. Prof. and Mrs. Carlos Cusachs, U.S.N., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Van Ness in Green Spring Valley, Baltimore county. Mrs. A. V. Zane, wife of Rear Admiral Zane, U.S.N., retired, is the guest of Mrs. Rieger, of Annapolis. Capt. and Mrs. Eberle left here on Tuesday afternoon to be the guests Tuesday night of President and Mrs. Wilson.

Capt. and Mrs. Eberle entertained a party of eighteen on Sunday at dinner in honor of their house guests, Mrs. Daniels, wife of Secretary Daniels; Miss Mary Cleaves Daniels, niece of the Secretary; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer and Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nulton, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John Downes, Comdr. and Mrs. George Laws, Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Hough and Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Lincoln, U.S.N. Mrs. Edward Randolph Eberle will arrive here this week to spend a month with her husband's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Eberle. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Eberle will attend a dinner in Washington given to Secretary Daniels and Mrs. Daniels. Capt. and Mrs. Nulton were hosts at a dinner given on Saturday evening immediately before the gymkhana. Those at the table included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, Mrs. Middleton S. Guest, wife of Surgeon Guest, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Farber and Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur B. Cook. These guests at the gymkhana occupied the Commandant's box. Mrs. Doyen, wife of Col. C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., spent the week-end at Wardour, adjacent to Annapolis, with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Valiant. Mrs. Rogers is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Hall, wife of Lieutenant Hall, U.S.N.

Nearly every one of the more than twelve hundred midshipmen took some part in the annual gymkhana at the Naval Academy Saturday evening and helped to make it an occasion of uproarious fun. Comedy features predominated, interspersed with some contests of skill. One of the features was "The Passing Show," in which various phases of life at the Academy were illustrated. An uncensored movie show was another, and an up-to-date event was the performance of the Hawaiian troupe. An obstacle race, spar boxing, chariot race, bull fight and pillow battle roya were other items on the program. The athletic contests were tug-of-war, hockey game on roller skates, fifty-yard dashes and wrestling.

Though the midshipmen defeated St. John's, of Brooklyn, at basketball here Saturday afternoon by 27 to 19, thereby winning their ninth straight game, the visitors had the better of the second half and were closing the gap rapidly at one time. Toward the last the midshipmen caught their second wind, Calhoun doing most of the scoring, and broke the tape with a comfortable lead.

The Navy's rowing schedule for the coming season is not filling up very fast. Beside the regatta at Poughkeepsie, in which the Navy will take part, only two other races have been booked—those with Pennsylvania and the Annapolis Club, of Washington. Mr. Richard Glendon, the naval trainer, is here.

In the opening swimming meet here on Saturday the midshipmen gained a victory over Princeton by 40 to 13. The Tigers obtained eight points by winning the relay, but could do no better than third in any other event. Campbell lowered the Academy record for the plunge by over a second by crossing the sixty-foot tank in 28 4-5 seconds. Morris pressed Dashiell, the winning midshipman, and Browning, who finished second, in the sixty-yard event. The other events were easily won by the Navy. Dashiell and Browning starred.

The midshipmen readily defeated the basketball five of the University of Virginia here Wednesday afternoon by 39 to 17. The team work of the Navy was distinctly superior, as well as their shooting. Warner's two long shots at the opening gave the Navy a lead, and they increased it to the end. During the last four minutes of the game the Naval Academy used five members of the new class, including Wheelchel, the football quarterback. The Navy players were: Calhoun, Welch, forwards; Allen, center; Martin, Warner, guards. Substitutions—Wheelchel for Calhoun, Lowe for Welch, Deringer for Allen, Roberts for Martin, Baber for Warner.

## ST. AUGUSTINE NOTES

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 26, 1917.

The baking ocean air and warm, sunny winter weather of these parts has induced several of the habitués to return for the rest cure. The fact that the Army and Navy Journal made it known to the land and sea forces that such gallant heroes of the Civil War as Major Gen. John R. Brooke and Brig. Gen. Martin D. Hardin score with massie and rod and reel among the expert artists in golf and piscatorial tricks has brought other veterans whose sporting blood, through illness, must temporarily be suppressed. Major Gen. George W. Davis has rejoined the Army (retired) colony. Miss Davis is with him. Rear Admiral George F. Winslow and his equally charming wife are again adding to the delights of this community; also Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Hardin. Miss Elvira Abbot is a daughter of Gen. Henry L. Abbot, a distinguished commander of Volunteers in the Civil War and retired after many years' valuable service in the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and whose son is the ranking colonel of the Corps of Engineers. Miss Abbot is a guest in the Barcelona and, like all Army and Navy bred maids and matrons, is charming.

Col. De Witt C. Poole is here, a retired veteran of the Civil War, and as a company commander in that little band of Regulars famous for its venture through the lands of the hostile Sioux in 1871 and blazed the way for the Northern



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Pacific Railway and consequent opening up of that rich country  
to the world. By the way, Major W. W. Dougherty, retired,  
was a gallant lieutenant and shared in the privations of  
Captain Footh's company of the 22d Infantry. Brig. Gen.  
William M. Wherry, retired, has happily returned to the "fire-  
side" of his daughter, Mrs. B. N. Dickman and family. Brig.  
Gen. Richard N. Hoxie is again in the colony and is rapidly  
throwing off the effects of la grippe, which gave the gallant  
hero a hard tussle to down, but he did. Another Civil War  
veteran here is Admiral Grinnell, formerly of the U.S. Navy,  
and lately of the Japanese sea forces. He and Mrs. Grinnell  
are making this place their home, as are Capt. and Mrs.  
Henry Marotte, U.S.A. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George H.  
Paddock and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas C. Wolf are favorites  
in the retired colony.

Gen. and Mrs. Hardin and their neighboring friends are  
enjoying the company of Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. Herbert  
Green, wife and daughter of Col. William J. Nicholson, U.S.  
Cav. Mrs. Green's home is London, England, but she re-  
turned to Fort Sheridan to rest from the exacting duties of  
nursing the British soldiers in Egypt. Her husband is an  
a.d.c. of General Castello's staff, somewhere in —, some-  
where the whereabouts the charming young wife would like  
to know. Colonel Nicholson may come here when relieved  
from duty somewhere this side of the Pacific ocean.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 29, 1917.

Mrs. C. E. Swartz entertained at supper Sunday for Capt.  
and Mrs. A. W. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Ben Lear, Mrs. Harry  
La T. Cavanaugh, Mrs. D. D. Gregory and Major George P.  
Peed. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerrick entertained at supper  
Sunday for Major and Mrs. Ryther, Lieut. and Mrs. Pitney,  
Mrs. John Wheeler, Mrs. Ralph Hospital, Misses Katherine  
Swift, Lottie and Georgia Fuller, Suzanne Rice, Bernice Gay-  
lord, and Lieuts. C. Wilder, Greene, Barnum, McCarty, Butler,  
Von Rohan, S. Wilder, Friedhoff, Bassett, Clarke, Van Natta  
and Carsten.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Smith were dinner hosts on Saturday  
for Mrs. Eben Swift, Major and Mrs. Crosby, Capt. and Mrs.  
Moorman and Major Peed. Mrs. Ralph Hospital entertained  
at dinner Saturday for Mrs. John Wheeler, Miss Alfred Seales,  
Mrs. D. D. Gregory and Mrs. C. E. Swartz. Mrs. F. V. C.  
Crowley, Mrs. Huntington Hills and Mrs. Orville Moore have  
taken quarters at 265-A McClellan avenue.

Capt. Henry Gibbins arrived Monday from Mexico, where  
he was with General Pershing's expedition, to join Mrs. Gibbins  
and children and to be stationed at the Disciplinary Barracks.  
Miss Jean Elliott, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Major  
and Mrs. M. A. W. Schockley, Capt. and Mrs. Frank F.  
Jewett left last week for San Antonio, to be guests of rela-  
tives before leaving for station at Eagle Pass. Before de-  
parture Capt. and Mrs. Jewett were honored guests at a num-  
ber of social affairs.

The many Service friends of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D.  
Lysle will regret to learn of the death of their only daughter,  
Miss Charlotte Louise Lysle, which occurred at Briarcliff,  
N.Y., Jan. 23, where she was attending Mrs. Dow's School.  
The cause of death was croupous pneumonia and the interment  
was at Mount Carmel in Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Goodrich announce the en-  
gagement of their daughter, Kate Elizabeth, to Mr. Herbert  
Lowery, of Roswell, N.M. The marriage will be celebrated  
early in March. Capt. and Mrs. Goodrich resided for a num-  
ber of years at the National Military Home at Leavenworth,  
where Captain Goodrich was treasurer. Miss Goodrich has  
many friends in the Service, made during her residence at  
the home.

Mrs. C. W. Swartz is entertaining Miss Eva Rollins, of  
Amherst, Mass., Capt. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall leave early in  
March. Captain Mackall to join the 86th Infantry. Capt. W. J.  
O'Loughlin has returned from a fortnight's duty at Fort Sheri-  
dan, mustering out Illinois National Guard.

Forty-one young men assembled at Fort Leavenworth Mon-  
day to take the examinations for provisional second lieutenants.  
A majority of the young men are from civil life and came  
from all parts of the surrounding states. Physical as well as  
mental tests are being given, and it will take approximately  
a week to complete the examinations.

Mrs. Harry Graham left last week for San Antonio to visit  
her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. D. W. Perry. Major H. B.  
Crosby has returned to the garrison from mustering out duty

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at Fort Riley. Capt. F. R. Spaulding, Coast Art., addressed  
the new lieutenants on the subject of insurance last week.  
Captain Spaulding is the accredited representative of the Army  
Mutual Aid Association assigned to work by the War Depart-  
ment. There are now more than 3,000 Army officers members  
of the association.

When the second lieutenants came to Fort Leavenworth they  
were divided for the purpose of instruction into four companies,  
forming a battalion. It is the purpose of the instructors to  
give each of the young officers an opportunity at company com-  
manding. The first officers of the companies have now been  
relieved and a second group are having their tryout as com-  
manders.

Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis and children have ar-  
rived at the Disciplinary Barracks. They are quarantined  
owing to the children's illness with chicken pox. Mrs. Bryan  
Wartman, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, guest of Mrs. Joseph Top-  
ham, has returned to her home. Misses Laura Carey, of  
Indianapolis, Ind., and Margaret Smith, of New York, are  
guests of Miss Georgia Fuller.

The ball at Pope Hall last Saturday evening for the benefit  
of the Red Cross Society was an unprecedented success socially  
and financially. The guests, numbering several hundred, were  
welcomed by Mrs. Eben Swift, Colonel and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice,  
Lieut. Col. and Mrs. McAndrew and Capt. and Mrs. Warfield.  
The hall was handsomely decorated. The Fort Leavenworth  
Chapter of the Red Cross is the only Army chapter in the  
United States, and the large sum realized will be used for  
making bandages and useful articles for the United States  
soldiers.

### TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, Jan. 27, 1917.

Col. and Mrs. Wright have moved into their new quarters  
on Montana street, near Piedras. Captain Brabson, 34th Inf.,  
a former officer of this regiment, and Captain McCroskey, 20th  
Inf., were dinner guests at the Officers' Club on Wednesday.  
Lieut. and Mrs. Bullock, who have been North on a month's  
leave, returned to El Paso on Monday and are occupying their  
old quarters in town.

Captain Mudgett, 23d Inf., has been detailed as inspector-  
instructor of Montana National Guard and will leave for Helena  
within a few days. Mrs. Mudgett and little Peggy will ac-  
company him. Lieutenant Lindh returned to duty on Tuesday  
after a month's leave spent in New York, West Point, Wash-  
ington and Newport. He has assumed command of Company  
M. Captain Dalton, Captain Corey and Lieutenant Lindh,  
committee on entertainments, are planning regimental func-  
tions for the coming months.

Mrs. F. L. Knudsen was honor guest at a luncheon-bridge  
given by Mrs. Edwin P. Wolfe on Friday. Prizes were won  
by Mrs. Knudsen, Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Ball. Other guests  
were Mesdames McCart, Cobb, Jamieson and Heysinger. Mrs.  
Chouinard gave a tea Friday. Mrs. Knudsen entertained a  
luncheon-bridge party at the Colonial tea rooms Thursday.  
Her guests included Mesdames W. K. Wright, Alaire, F. B.  
Jones, Wolfe, Mudgett, Grinstead, Stuart, Thomas, Ball,  
Stevens and Miss Evelyn Jones. Prizes were won by Mrs.  
Grinstead, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Neil.

The 1st Battalion, in command of Captain Sinclair, leaves  
camp early to-morrow morning for duty at the International  
bridges, relieving the 34th Infantry, which is ordered to the  
Big Bend country. The officers accompanying the battalion  
are Captains Smith, McDonald and Lieutenants Esteves, Lam-  
pert, Bullock and C. C. Smith.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

ARMSTRONG.—Born Jan. 22, 1917, at Hayward, Cal., to  
Mrs. Wesley Armstrong, wife of Lieutenant Armstrong, 5th  
Cal. Inf., a daughter, Alice Lena.

BERRY.—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Cal., on  
Jan. 17, 1917, to the wife of Lieut. H. B. Berry, U.S.N., a  
son, Howard Burton, jr.

CLARK.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 18, 1917, to  
Surg. Taliaferro Clark, U.S.P.H.S., and Mrs. Clark, a son.

CRAWFORD.—Born at Ancon Hospital, C.Z., Dec. 11, 1916,  
to Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe Campbell Crawford a son, Roscoe  
Campbell Crawford, jr.

KOEHLE.—Born at Fort Liscum, Alaska, Dec. 30, 1916,  
to Lieut. G. R. Koehler, 14th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Koehler, a  
daughter, Lillian Louise.

MCKENNEY.—Born in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1917, to  
Capt. and Mrs. Richard Irving McKenney, daughter, Jean.

PRALL.—Born to the wife of Lieut. W. M. Prall, Coast  
Guard Service, Jan. 29, 1917, a son.

ROACH.—Born at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 27, 1916, to  
Lieut. of Engrs. Henry C. Roach, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Roach,  
a daughter, Margaret Virginia.

#### MARRIED.

ARDREY—FOWLER.—At Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 16, 1917,  
Lieut. John E. Ardrey, 32d U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Isa-  
bella Fowler.

CAULDWELL—THACKARA.—At Rosemont, Pa., Jan. 31,  
1917, Mr. Frederick Cauldwell and Miss Eleanor Sherman  
Thackara, granddaughter of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman,  
U.S.A.

LONG—BRANCH.—At Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1917, at  
St. Mary's Cathedral, Right Rev. Thomas J. Gailor, Bishop  
of Tennessee, officiating, Miss Pauline Salo Long, sister of  
Col. and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, U.S.A., and Mr. Edward  
Moore Branch.

SMITH—HALL.—At New York city, Jan. 27, 1917, Mr.  
Earl Baldwin Smith and Miss Ruth Preble Hall, daughter of  
the late Major William R. Hall, U.S.A.

#### DIED.

BELL.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19, 1917, Major W. W.  
Bell, father of Capt. James E. Bell, 2d U.S. Inf.

BRITTON.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1917, Mrs.  
Louise Reed Britton, mother of Mrs. Rusk, wife of P.A.  
Paymer, Harry W. Busk, U.S.N.

BUTLER.—Died at Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 28, 1917, Capt.  
Clifton Morgan Butler, 35th U.S. Inf., beloved husband of  
Helen M. Muecke, in his thirty-seventh year. Interment at  
West Point, N.Y., Jan. 26.

CONNOR.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 26, 1917,  
2d Lieut. A. D. Connor, U.S.A.

HUSE.—Died at Plainfield, N.J., Jan. 27, 1917, Mr. Regi-  
nald M. Huse, eldest brother of Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse,  
U.S.N.

JOHNSON.—Died at his home in Louisiana, Jan. 25, 1917,  
I. C. Johnson, father of Lieut. I. C. Johnson, jr., U.S.N., in  
his seventy-third year.

LYSLE.—Died at Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., Charlotte Louise  
Lysle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, of Leaven-  
worth, Kas.

MCCORMACK.—Died at Jacksonville, Fla., Ethelyn Paxton  
McCormack, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. McCormack,  
U.S.N.

MCDONALD.—Died at Rockville, Md., Feb. 1, 1917, Major  
John McDonald, U.S.A., retired.

MARSH.—Died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 30, 1917, Mrs. Mary  
Marsh, mother of Mdsn. William L. Marsh, U.S.N.A.

TAYLOR.—Died at Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 27, 1917, Mr.  
O. B. Taylor, sr., father of Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Lieut.  
Col. Willis Uline, 8th U.S. Inf.

TERRY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 21, 1917, Mrs.  
Josephina Adams Terry, widow of Gen. Alexander J. Terry,  
U.S.A.

WATKINS.—Died at Sausalito, Cal., Mr. A. A. Watkins,  
father of Mrs. Wolfe, wife of Major Orrin R. Wolfe, U.S.A.

WISE.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 26, 1917, Judge  
Frank J. Wise, father of Capt. Martin C. Wise, Inf., U.S.A.

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YATES.—Died at Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 22, 1917, Mrs.  
Theodore Yates, mother of Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates, U.S.A.

### NAVAL MILITIA.

Awards of prizes to the New York Naval Militia for the  
year 1916 for excellence in small-arms practice and secondary  
battery practice are announced as follows:

Small-Arms Practice—Naval Militia: Prize, value \$100, to  
2d Division, 2d Battalion, figure of merit, 37.84; prize, value  
\$75, to 3d Division, 1st Battalion, figure of merit, 34.72; prize,  
value \$50, to 5th Division, 1st Battalion, figure of merit, 33.93.  
Secondary Battery Practice—Inter-battalion, won by 1st Bat-  
talion, figure of merit, 37.81; inter-divisional, prize, value \$50,  
to 8th Division, 1st Battalion, figure of merit, 34.7; inter-  
divisional, prize, value \$50, to 5th Division, 2d Battalion, figure  
of merit, 64.10; inter-divisional, prize, value \$50, to 5th  
Division, 3d Battalion, figure of merit, 17.90.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

It is announced that the 74th New York Infantry, under  
Lieut. Col. George H. White (captain, U.S.A.), now at Mc-  
Allen, Texas, will entrain for Buffalo, N.Y., on Feb. 10.

The new armory of the 9th Company of the Coast Artillery  
Corps, Mass. N.G., was dedicated at Taunton Jan. 26, 1917.  
The keys were turned over to Capt. Frank A. D. Bullard by  
Governor McCall. The structure is of brick, two stories in  
height and has a drill shed 120 feet long by eighty feet wide.  
The cost was \$70,000.

Chaplain Spencer S. Sulliger, 2d Washington Infantry, hav-  
ing completed sixteen years in the grade of captain,  
and having rendered conspicuous service in the performance  
of his duties, is promoted to the grade of major, with rank  
from Jan. 1, 1917. Upon the request, and in accordance with  
the written waiver of seniority of all officers concerned, the  
following appointment and commission is announced. Capt.  
Seth W. Ellison, W.C.A., to be major of Coast Artillery with  
rank from Jan. 4, 1917. Assigned to the 1st Coast Defense  
Command.

The 8th N.Y. Col. E. F. Austin, will celebrate Washington's  
Birthday, Feb. 22, by a review at the armory in the evening.

Authority has been granted for the organization of new units  
of the 1st Infantry of West Virginia as follows: Headquarters  
Company at Fairmont, Supply Company at Morgantown, and  
Machine-gun Company at Fairmont. The annual inspection  
of the regiment began on Feb. 1.

Under authority of appointment by the Governor of Florida,  
dated Jan. 10, 1917, J. B. Christian was appointed The Adj-  
utant General, Chief of Staff, and assumed office on Jan. 22.

The following resolutions adopted by the officers of the  
47th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., and sent to Brig. Gen. George R.  
Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., speak for them-  
selves: "Whereas, Brig. Gen. George Rathbone Dyer, after his  
return from service on the Mexican border, was assigned to  
major general, commanding; and, whereas, from the time he  
took command he gave his personal time and interest to the  
47th Infantry; and, whereas, through his efforts the 47th was  
able to make greater strides than would have been possible  
otherwise, since, through the forces of his own enthusiasm he  
infused a new spirit in the officers and men, and since Col.  
Ernest E. Jaunick, commander, was made to feel he was  
being sustained and encouraged by the division commander;  
the Council of Officers resolves that his action be recognized  
by a vote of thanks. The secretary is hereby instructed to  
cause these resolutions to be engrossed and presented to Brig.  
Gen. George R. Dyer as a lasting tribute of gratitude and  
esteem by the Council of Officers of the 47th Infantry,  
N.G.N.Y."

Large numbers of National Guardsmen, including about  
1,000 New York cavalrymen, with band, and other New York  
units, and 700 from the 2d Texas Infantry, arrived in San  
Antonio, Texas, Jan. 29, for a two days' outing. They traveled  
in special trains and made a most favorable impression as they  
marched through the streets to the hotels where reservations  
had been made for them. Two events were responsible for  
reinforcements from the border to the already large army of  
some 14,000 Guardsmen at Camp Wilson—one to contest for  
honors on the gridiron Jan. 21, when the 1st New York Cav-  
alry's eleven met the unconquered 2d Texas Infantry team,  
and the other the Cavalry frolic performance at the Empire  
Theater, Jan. 30. The 2d Texas Infantry played a splendid  
game and crushed the New Yorkers to the tune of 69 to 0.  
"The Texans beat the Cavalrymen at every turn," says the  
San Antonio Express, "defensively and offensively, in open  
football and in the straightest of the smashing, driving game.  
Every backfield man and each of the ends aided in piling up  
the points, which were acquired on direct line plunges, swing-  
ing end runs and forward passes. Even as the genuine old  
gunman of the Southwest beat all comers to the 'draw,' so  
Texas beat New York to it at every turn of the game. When  
the last whistle blew all the Gothamites had left was their rep-  
utation for gameness of the finest sort in the face of a gridiron  
avalanche." As to the minstrel and vaudeville show given by  
the New York Cavalrymen on Jan. 20, the San Antonio Ex-  
press said: "Without a doubt the show was one of the best  
entertainments of its kind that has ever been produced in this  
city. 'Hats off to the New Yorkers' was the tribute of hun-  
dreds who witnessed the three hours and a quarter of real  
music, 'side-splitting' comedy and clever features presented  
by the National Guardsmen. The house was 'jammed'—that  
seems to be the only appropriate word. Long before the curtain



rose on the first part of the performance, the minstrel show, the 'standing room only' sign was in evidence, and all who were not fortunate enough to have procured seats in advance stood in the rear of the orchestra and the balconies."

7TH N.Y.—COL. WILLARD C. FISK.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., who commanded the 2d Brigade at McAllen, Texas, composed of the 7th, 12th and 71st Infantry, N.Y., was the guest of honor at a review of the 7th Infantry in its army, under command of Col. Willard C. Fisk, on the night of Jan. 27. It was the first regimental assembly since the regiment was mustered out of the United States service Dec. 2, 1916, and the army was jammed with spectators. General Dyer, as we have previously remarked, by his unremitting attention to the welfare of the troops under his command endeared himself to the officers and men of all the regiments to an unusual degree. He proved himself an ideal commanding general under the severe test of active service, and when it rained the heaviest or blew the hardest or the sun scorched the hottest General Dyer was always with the troops, instead of being tucked away comfortably in some snug bungalow or house away from camp. General Dyer gave freely from his own pocket to provide for necessities for troops at times and without any ostentation. His attention to duty and his human instincts are known all over the Guard of the state, and to many in private life.

No organization appreciates General Dyer more than do the 7th and its numerous friends, and the entrance of the General into the drill hall to take his post at the reviewing point was the signal for applause from the audience. When he passed around the lines during the standing review General Dyer was also received with rounds of applause.

Earlier in the evening General Dyer and his staff were entertained at dinner in the armory by Colonel Fisk and staff. Colonel Fisk, on behalf of the officers of the regiment, presented the General with a handsome silver humidor as a token of esteem.

The companies were equalized by Adjutant Despard into fronts of twenty files before the regiment came into the drill hall, and as each unit entered its friends welcomed it with liberal applause. In addition to the twelve companies of rifles, there were the Mounted Orderlies, Headquarters Company, under Sergt. J. E. Everall; the Machine Gun Company, under Capt. Kenneth Gardner; the Sanitary Detachment, under Lieut. L. Hutton, and the Supply Company, under Capt. J. E. Myers, which, with the regimental band and field music, made seventeen units. The regiment was under command of Colonel Fisk, with Major J. E. Schuyler commanding the 1st Battalion, Major Robert Maset, the 2d, and Major De Witt C. Falls, the 3d. The senior company commander was Capt. Nicholas Engel, of Company C, and the junior was Capt. R. Colman, of Company M.

The regiment made a magnificent appearance, and the superior set-up of the men after five months of service on the Mexican border was easily distinguishable. The command, incident to this service, was on a practice march from Aug. 23 to Sept. 2 of over 100 miles, in September it marched to La Gloria for field firing by battalion, a distance of fifty miles besides performing outpost and patrol duty, etc. The regiment was mustered into the Federal service on June 26-27, with 1,267 officers and men, and left for McAllen, Texas, June 27. It left McAllen for home on Nov. 22, 1916. The entire regiment paraded in the historic grey uniform, with white trousers, with the exception of the Supply Company, which wore the service uniform, as its men are not all equipped with distinctive dress yet. The less elegant dress of the Supply Company did not lessen its fine looks as a military unit, composed of husky looking, seasoned men. The colors carried on this occasion were those used by the regiment on Mexican border service and were well worn.

In addition to the review and parade, the marksmen of the regiment and the companies winning the prizes for the highest figure of merit in the 1st Brigade were marched to the front and center and reviewed by General Dyer. In small-arms practice the 7th made the best record in the 1st and 2d Brigades, and won all three brigade prizes. It qualified fifty-three experts, 139 sharpshooters and twenty-seven marksmen for the War Department decoration, a total of 467 marksmen, under difficult conditions. Company D, Capt. C. E. Fisk, won the first of the brigade prizes, with a figure of merit of 78.29; Co. F, Capt. W. S. Covell, the second prize, with 76.73, and Co. I, Capt. W. H. Hayes, the third prize, with a figure of merit of 73.18. General Dyer, in complimenting the companies on their efficiency, said he regretted that the brigade prizes were not on hand to present, as they had not yet been purchased. He stated, however, that the regiment had won a much greater star by its Mexican border record, and one that time would not dim. Sergt. Joseph F. Sulger, Co. D, was a member of the New York state rifle team shooting at the National Match at Jacksonville, Fla. He made the highest score on the team, and the team finished second to the winners, the U.S. Marine Corps. Company D won the following trophies competed for between the companies of the regiment on general practice at the Peekskill range last year: O'Donohue Trophy, Knickerbocker Grey Trophy and Stein Trophy.

9TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. JOHN G. BYRNE.

Commo. Robert P. Forshaw, commanding the New York Naval Militia, who reviewed the 9th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., in its armory on the night of Jan. 23, in addressing the officers at the conclusion of the ceremonies praised the showing made by the command under the difficulties of an inadequate drill hall. The Commodore, who is a member of the Armory Board of New York city, stated that the board realized the necessity of a new armory, but that the city had not the money to spare for it. He hoped, however, that some time in the future a move might be made to get a new armory, and he pointed out that it took him seven years to get an armory for the 2d Naval Battalion. Commodore Forshaw said that the surgeon on his staff was very much impressed with the physical appearance of the men in the ranks of the 9th.

The Commodore was accompanied by these members of his staff: Capt. A. B. Fry, Lieut. Comdr. H. W. York, J. O. MacEvitt, W. L. Sawyer and Eckford C. de Kay. Other special guests present were Gen. O. B. Bridgman, Col. Clarence W. Smith and E. K. Austin, N.G.N.Y.; Major William Force, U.S.A.; Capt. R. N. Mackin, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. E. T. Fitzgerald and Ensign J. W. Eaton, Naval Militia.

The regiment had a turnout of eleven companies of twenty files each, the new 33d Company parading for the first time. The military ceremonies consisted of review and parade, under Colonel Byrne. In the passage during the review the eighth company in the column went by in a very sloppy manner, with quite a number of men out of step. Incident to the parade the 20th Company, Capt. R. N. Mackin, was presented with the trophy for the highest per cent. of attendance, and the 14th Company, Capt. M. F. Forshaw, presented with the Recruiting Trophy. There was also an exhibition by the field musicians, under Drum Major Willis Hill, and an exhibition of signaling, under Lieut. M. W. Force. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

13TH N.Y.—COL. SYDNEY GRANT.

Col. James M. Andrews, 2d Inf., N.G.N.Y., whose home is at Schenectady, and who is a West Pointer and a former officer of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, reviewed the 13th Coast Defense Command, under Col. Sydney Grant, in its armory in Brooklyn on the night of Jan. 26. Colonel Andrews, who commanded the largest regiment from New York on the Mexican border last year, having a total of some 1,720 officers and men, and who knows what an efficient regiment is, was most highly impressed with the fine exhibition given by Colonel Grant's command in its varied work. In speaking to the officers and special guests after the ceremonies, Colonel Andrews paid a high compliment to the 13th.

Colonel Andrews had an honorary staff consisting of Lieut.

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Col. William A. Taylor and Capt. E. S. Green, of the 2d Infantry.

The armory was filled to overflowing. The balconies were decorated with flags, both national and civic, and the lofty girders were festooned with streamers of brilliantly colored bunting. The program, which was the usual varied one, commenced with a concert by the regimental band, and ended with a dance. "There Is No Death" was played in memory of the late Col. N. B. Thurston, who was in command of the 13th for a time. There was an infantry drill by Fire Command No. 3, in charge of Major Robert P. Orr, artillery practice under Major Pandey, review under Colonel Grant, and evening parade under Captain Van Auker. In all these exhibitions the command made a fine showing. The entire affair is among the best the command has given this season. The 13th still lacks many uniforms for its men.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Continued from page 716

which go into effect March 1. Commissions in the Reserve Corps are temporary and Reserve officers ordered to active duty take temporary rank among themselves and in their grades in the organizations to which assigned according to dates of orders placing them on active service. Reserve Corps officers should secure service uniform of their arm and grade.

G. H. C. asks: Will the National Guard and Militia have to turn over all clothing on being mustered out of Federal service? Answer: The Judge Advocate General rules that "The clothing issued to him continues available for his use while a member of the National Guard or Organized Militia, and settlement with the State can be made on the basis of replacing the clothing which was issued to the state and was brought with the Militia into the Federal service by the clothing in the possession of the Militia upon their muster out of the Service." The state assumes full control over this clothing and insures its use by the enlisted men of the National Guard.

G. H. H.—Your service in the Philippines, 1898-99, does not count double for any purpose except in computing the thirty years for retirement as an enlisted man.

T. K.—The results of examinations to which you refer have not been given out. As to your prospects, apply through the channel.

G. F. H. D.—Officers of the Reserve Corps are expected to furnish themselves with the service uniform and equipment of the corresponding arm in the Regular Army. Write to War Department for regulations.

A. B. asks: (1) I enlisted in the Army Jan. 15, 1913, and was furloughed to the Reserve Jan. 14, 1916, drawing at that time \$24 per month, being the troop farrier and qualified sharpshooter. The Army Reserve being mobilized by order of the President, I reported for duty in August, 1916. What pay should I now be drawing, no change having been made in my grade or rank? (2) If the three-year Reservists called back to the colors are compelled to finish out the balance of their seven years in active service, will they receive re-enlistment pay for any part of that period; if so, when? (3) What is the clothing allowance of a Reservist called back to the colors? (4) Will a man receive re-enlistment pay if he does the full seven years in active service, or will he have to re-

enlist? Answer: (1) Same pay as that received at time of discharge. (2) As such a case has not yet arisen, there has been no ruling. (3) As the man's accounts were closed when he was furloughed to the Reserve, he gets the usual new allowance on recall to colors. (4) In enlistments entered upon prior to Nov. 1, 1916, the man who elects to remain to completion of seven years' enlistment instead of going to Reserve at four years, gets the pay of next period for remaining three years.

ROBERT DODSON.—Supposed to be stationed at Fort Bliss. Write to your sister, Mrs. Nellie Madden, 25 Bleeker street, Mansfield, Ohio.

A. T. B. asks: (1) If a man serves four years with the colors can he re-enlist in any branch of the service he desires without authority to do so? (2) Can a man go out in three years, that is to do four years' Reserves in the Hospital Corps? Answer: (1) He may re-enlist for seven years in any arm; if he wishes only to complete the seven years' enlistment of which he has served four, then he would, instead of re-enlisting, ask to be allowed "to remain with the organization to which he belongs until completion of his whole enlistment, without passing into the Reserve." (2) At present, we understand, all furloughs to Reserve at request after three years' service are being withheld and only furloughs after four years' active duty are being granted. In enlistments entered upon since Nov. 1, 1916, men will be furloughed automatically to Reserve after three years' service.

T. J. J. asks: (1) Is there a graded retirement law new in effect in the Navy; what number of years are served, and what is the retirement pay? (2) Is there such a bill before Congress in relation to the Army? (3) How many names are on the eligible list for ordnance sergeant? (4) Is there any legislation now being proposed for any higher rank of, or more pay for, master gunners? Answer: (1) This is practically provided for in the new Fleet Naval Reserve provisions enacted in the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 29, 1916, to which your attention is called. (2) There is small prospect of any legislation of this character being considered at this short session. (3) Apply to the Chief of Ordnance; as there were no examinations held last February the list is about exhausted. (4) No.

G. B. C. asks: (1) How may a Naval Academy graduate receive a commission as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., instead of the U.S. Navy? (2) What are the Coast Artillery forts and their locations? (3) How many officers who held commissions in this branch have taken the examinations from civil life, and how many of the existing vacancies are being filled by civilians? (4) How rapid is promotion in this branch, and about how long does an officer remain in the grade of second lieutenant before he becomes a first lieutenant? Answer: (1) He is graduated from the U.S.N.A., and then by mutual consent of the War and Navy Departments is appointed to the C.A.C. and commissioned by the President. (2) See page 33, the monthly Army list. (3) An examination of the individual records of officers as given in the annual Army Register is necessary to get the exact figures, but generally speaking from thirty to forty per cent. of our Army officers are West Point graduates. We have published the lists of successful candidates for provisional appointments in the Army, as a result of the examinations of August and October last. These are from the National Guard, from Philippine Scout officers, from Army enlisted personnel and from civil life. (4) The increments in



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the higher ranks for the next and succeeding years will all be filled by promotion, and this means that a large number of second lieutenants will spend but from one to four years in the lowest grade.

P. G. V. H. asks: After a man has served three years with the colors and is furloughed to the Reserve and called back to the colors, then if I am still in the Service at the end of another year, which will make four years with the colors, am I entitled to re-enlistment? Answer: Under the present regulations, no. However, as there has been no concrete case, because none of the Reserves has served a year since recall to the colors, it might be well to make application through the channel at some future time and get a ruling.

I. I. R.—National Guard officers cannot "transfer to the Regular Army and hold permanent rank therein." A National Guard captain or other officer may take the examination for a second lieutenancy in the Army, as several have, and then he ranks according to date and order of commission among the second lieutenants. Promotion would thereafter be in accordance with established Army rules.

A. W. J. asks: (1) Will anyone who enlisted for seven years prior to Nov. 1, 1916, be allowed his discharge after serving three years, with the privilege of re-enlisting for a new enlistment period? (2) Can anybody who enlisted before Nov. 1, 1916, go out on the Reserve after serving three years? Answer: (1) No. (2) At his own request, as per the conditions of his enlistment under the law of 1912; that is, if the present embargo on such furloughs is lifted.

F. H. C.—You were successful in examination for probationary appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army. But as you will not be twenty-one until April, 1917, we do not see how you can be commissioned before April, as the law requires that civilian appointees shall be between twenty-one and twenty-seven years of age.

### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, Long Island, N.Y., Jan. 23, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Draves entertained at dinner on Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Warren and Mesdames Van Steenberg and Halla. Among recent new arrivals on the post is Captain Nichols, who reported for duty this week. Capt. Philip Mathews, relieved duty at Fort Monroe, has returned to Fort Totten.

Miss Alma L. Hodges was hostess at bridge on Monday for Mesdames Loughry, Campbell and Draves. On Tuesday Mrs. Warren entertained at bridge for Mesdames Brownlee, Loughry, Draves and Van Steenberg. Mrs. Van Steenberg left on Wednesday for her home in Saugerties, N.Y., after a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Warren.

Mrs. Payne was hostess on Thursday at a bridge-tee for Mesdames Cheeseman, McDonald, Campbell and Halla. Miss Hodges entertained at bridge on Friday for Mesdames Loughry, Draves and Halla.

The Fort Totten "Local Relief Society" gave a benefit performance at the post gymnasium on Friday evening. The entertainment consisted of a program by professional artists from New York city, who gave sketches, songs and dances of a high order. After the entertainment there was dancing until midnight. Mrs. Haan was active in making the entertainment a success, as was also the Fort Totten band, which rendered several selections during the evening.

Mrs. Flewitt, of New York city, is week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. Loughry. Miss Flora Sears is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Warren for the week-end. Mrs. Loughry entertained at a bridge-supper on Saturday for Mesdames Brownlee, Campbell, Flewitt and Miss Hodges.

Col. and Mrs. Haan were dinner hosts on Friday for Mesdames Gillespie and Jessie Wood Sincere, and the Misses Grace Fisher and Helen Herrenden, and Mr. Robert Hamilton. Major and Mrs. Hall entertained at dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Mesdames Biddle and Pendleton and Captain Gardner.

Colonel Haan is detailed to take the field officers' course in aviation at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal.

Major Brownlee, Captains Pendleton, Mathews, Campbell and Lieutenant Halla have returned from duty in connection with mustering out of militia. Mrs. Hunter left on Tuesday for a visit with relatives in New York city.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 29, 1917.

Mrs. F. M. Green entertained at tea on Monday for Mrs. Reybold, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Rawls. Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Booth entertained Mr. and Mrs. Faulkner, of New York, and Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln at dinner on Wednesday. On Thursday a large number of the garrison went to Newport News to witness the launching of the battleship Mississippi.

Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Wildrick entertained at dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote, Col. and Mrs. H. D. Todd and Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln. The officers of the post on Jan. 26 gave a reception and dance in honor of the class of 1917 and the provisional second lieutenants. The dance, which was one of the largest ever given at Fort Monroe, was attended by the entire garrison and many guests from Norfolk, Newport News and Hampton. Among those entertaining before the dance were Col. and Mrs. Todd, with a buffet supper for twenty-four; Mrs. Slath, with a dinner in honor of Mrs. J. T. Conrad, who is visiting here; Capt. and Mrs. Fenton, a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. S. M. Foote, and Major and Mrs. Gulick, with a buffet supper for thirty.

Mrs. M. P. Fox, of Washington, is the week-end guest of Miss Esther Foote. Mrs. G. E. Turner entertained at bridge on Thursday. On Saturday Miss Esther Foote entertained with a buffet supper for twenty-four in honor of Mrs. Fox.

### SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 28, 1917.

Mrs. Barry entertained with bridge in honor of Mrs. Henry T. Allen on Wednesday. The prize-winners were Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Colley. Other guests were Mesdames Dickman, Thibaut, Fleming, Smedberg, Clark, Powell, Romeyn and Bartlett. Capt. E. F. Graham has gone to New York for a few days. Mrs. Henry T. Allen, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, returned to Washington Wednesday.

Colonel Dickman has appointed a board of officers which will make arrangements for the annual indoor meet to take place in March and last for one week. Master Walter Francis Martin, jr., celebrated his fifth birthday anniversary with a party Thursday. The table was decorated with red carnations, and from the base of the flowers long ribbons were attached to the place-cards, and when pulled each little guest found a toy. Those at the party were the Misses Mary Purington, Kathleen Colley, Jane Bartlett, Josephine Andrews, Fanny Graham, Masters George Purington, George Smedberg, Foster Graham, Frederick Colley and Burt English. Mrs. Martin was assisted by Mesdames Smedberg, Powell, Romeyn, Andrews, Bartlett, Graham, English and Barry. Captain Taulbee, the godfather, Captains Romeyn and Barry came in for the last of the party to wish Walter many happy returns of the day. An earthquake, lasting several seconds, was felt here Friday about three o'clock. Captain Barry's birthday anniversary was celebrated with a surprise party Saturday evening. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner, Captain Taulbee, Lieutenants Snyder, Pendleton and Sasse.

Captain Purington is in Springfield, Mass., this week in connection with machine-gun work. Mrs. Herron, who has been quite ill with grip, is much better. Major Wade arrived Sunday from New York, where he has been inspecting militia.

### WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 29, 1917.

Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn on Jan. 27 assumed his duties as president of the War College and chief of the War College Division of the General Staff. General Kuhn has received a cordial welcome here.

The present class of officer students now in attendance upon the Army War College, consisting of field rank only, are nineteen Army officers, one Navy officer and one Marine officer. This class began their higher course Oct. 1, 1916, and will complete their tasks by Aug. 1 next. The hours are from 9:30 to 4, six days a week. Officers who were "graduated" from the Army War College a decade ago will discover many improvements and new lines of work occupying attention "down here."

Officers of the Corps of Engineers' mess have changed the date of their entertainment from Feb. 16 to Feb. 9, when the Engineer officers will be hosts at a dinner-dance at their club, which is predicted to close the social season formally for this winter in a very beautifully arranged affair. Major and Mrs. Gustave E. Lukesh, of this post, were among the dinner guests of Major and Mrs. James A. Woodruff at the Army and Navy Club on Jan. 25.

### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 28, 1917.

The wife and children and mother of Major John A. Clark arrived from Washington on Wednesday and were assigned to quarters No. 3. Major Clark has been stationed at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., and now will be sent to some point on the border, leaving his family at Fort Porter.

Gen. and Mrs. William Auman will start for St. Petersburg, Fla., this week, to be absent until spring. Mrs. Ogden, their daughter, will join friends in New York in a few days. On Thursday Mrs. Joseph E. Bastion was hostess for a dancing party in honor of her husband, who is at home for a short visit after a prolonged stay in Mexico.

Mrs. William Welsh gave a dinner on Wednesday before the college club dance. Covers were laid for fifteen, including Major and Mrs. Laurence Frazier and Miss Warren, of the Army, and Capt. and Mrs. Yates, of the Marine Corps.

Lieut. and Mrs. Scofield have taken an apartment at the Buckingham. Lieutenant Scofield is in the Aviation Corps and comes to Buffalo from Pensacola, Fla.

### DEFENSES OF THE POTOMAC.

Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 29, 1917.

The Misses Josephine and Mary Tarbell, daughters of the noted artist, Edmund Tarbell, of Boston, who are spending the winter in Washington, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride at Fort Hunt for the week-end. Mrs. J. B. Gillespie was guest at the bridge party given by Mrs. Harry Williams in Washington on Monday and won a prize. On Monday Mrs. Gillespie was dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Kingman, jr.

Miss Florence Frisby, of Georgetown, daughter of Professor Frisby, of the Naval Observatory, and Miss Ann Brown were guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Patterson last week. Mrs. D. O. Kingman was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Gillespie at the Army and Navy Club on Tuesday.

Gen. and Mrs. Stotesbury, of New York, had Mrs. Van der Water and Mrs. Gillespie as guests for tea at the New Willard on Tuesday and for luncheon on Wednesday. Mrs. Gillespie was a guest at the luncheon given by Mrs. Russell Harrison in Washington Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Scofield entertained at dinner on Friday for Mrs. Van der Water, Mrs. Gillespie and Chaplain and Mrs. J. E. Yates.

Major W. B. Doores, a former commanding officer of Fort

**ONE DOLLAR** per day saved in 20 years totals \$7,300. At 4% interest compounded semi-annually the sum would be \$11,300—just \$4,000 greater! When compound interest is considered with length of time, there is a great advantage in a 4% interest rate over a lower rate. Even at 3% the 1% difference adds just one-third to your income.

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**The New York Evening Post**  
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Hunt, spent Saturday with Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride, Major and Mrs. Doores are spending a two months' leave in Georgetown with Mrs. Doores' father, Mr. W. C. Glover. They are to sail for the Philippines on the April transport. Major Mervyn O. Buckley went to Baltimore Friday for a meeting of the Land Defense Board, and spent a few days with friends in Philadelphia.

### COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1917.

Miss Morgan left Saturday for Washington after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Glenn I. Jones. Major Shaw, U.S.M.C., arrived Saturday for a visit with Mrs. Shaw. Mrs. Shaw served tea Sunday for the orchestra and Capt. and Mrs. Crissy.

Captain Payne returned Sunday from duty in connection with mustering out the New York National Guard. Miss Jane Carmichael spent the week-end with her parents, Major and Mrs. Carmichael. Captain Bonycastle arrived Wednesday to assume the duties of quartermaster, relieving Captain Freeman. Capt. Glenn I. Jones, M.C., returned Wednesday from Bethlehem, Pa.

Miss Page arrived Wednesday for a visit with Mrs. Payne. Colonel Walke left Thursday for Boston. Major Glasgow returned Thursday from duty in connection with mustering out the Pennsylvania Militia. Col. and Mrs. Walke returned from Boston Friday.

Lieutenant Ljungstedt returned to the post Saturday. Capt. and Mrs. Garrett held bridge Saturday evening for Colonel Walke, Major and Mrs. Carmichael, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Trotter, Werthebaker, Jones and Payne, Mesdames Glasgow, Mould and Summers, Miss Page and Lieutenant Teter. Prizes were won by Mesdames Carmichael, Jones, Mould, Colonel Walke and Captain Jones. Lieutenants Ljungstedt and Summers came in for supper.

### PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 23, 1917.

Lieutenant Johnson, U.S.N., flying over the Piscataqua River recently in a hydro-airplane near the yard, saved himself from serious injury or death, when the engine went wrong, by controlling the machine so that it would fall gradually and land near the shore on the Portsmouth side of the river. Marines and sailors on the U.S.S. North Carolina saw the fall and a launch was sent to tow the airplane to the battleship. A gust of wind struck the tail of the airplane and tipped it over, throwing Johnson, who remained with his machine while it was being towed, into the water. The men on the launch rescued him. The airplane began to sink. A hurry call was sent to the yard and a floating derrick dispatched to the scene. Several hours later the airplane was hoisted out of the water and dismantled. Lieutenant Johnson did not suffer as a result of his double exposure experience. He said the damage to the machine is slight and that it will be serviceable after it is overhauled. The craft is one of the new ones recently received and attached to the North Carolina.

Lieut. Winfield Liggett, jr., has reported for duty as aid to the commandant, Capt. W. L. Howard.

Midn. Edward Ewen, of the Naval Academy, is to pass an extended sick leave at his home in this city. Midshipman Ewen was a member of the Academy football squad and was quite badly injured during a game.

Chief Bttn. Mate John Renner, of the U.S.S. Southern, has been retired with thirty years' honorable service.

As a reward for the excellent work this yard has done in the construction of the submarine L-8, the yard has been awarded several other similar boats and work will be begun at once on the building of the L-107, the largest submarine to be attempted for the Navy. She will be a 1,800-ton craft.



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Army and Navy Department of

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Naval Constr. Herbert S. Howard, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has arrived from Washington to take charge of the building of the big underwater craft. Constructor Howard will make his home in Portsmouth during his stay at the yard and his entire time while here will be taken up with the building of the submarine.

The L-8, the first submarine to be attempted by the Government yard, will be ready for launching some time early in May. One of the engines will arrive for installation some time this month and the second will be here early in February. These will be placed in position as soon as practicable and the boat will be ready for sea when launched, with the exception of the batteries, which are now under construction. The L-8 will be christened by Mrs. John Eyre Sloane, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the batteries which will be installed in the boat. It is understood that Mr. Edison may accompany his daughter here, to be present at the ceremonies.

Warden Charles H. Rowe, of the New Hampshire state prison at Concord, N.H., made an informal inspection a few days ago of the detention ship Southern and the naval prison. Following his visit he expressed in no unmistakable terms his high opinion of both institutions and the manner in which they are conducted.

It is evident that the U.S.S. North Carolina, now in drydock, will not leave this yard much before early summer. A broken coupling on the ship's main shaft will necessitate removal of the shaft from the ship.

One of the best ice crops in recent years is being harvested on the yard pond by a crew of prisoners. On one day a total of 1,430 cakes was cut and stored in the ice-house and it is expected this will be filled to the capacity of 1,800 tons within a week. The ice is especially good, with a thickness of ten inches.

Arrangements have been made to establish a new office for draftsmen occupied on the new submarine work and a room has been equipped for them in building No. 89. There are at present six men here on this work and a total of twenty-five is expected within a few months. The Bureau of Steam Engineering has instructed the industrial department to make exhaustive tests of a large number of spark plugs of different makes in motorboats at this yard. Over thirty makes have been specified for the initial tests and these will be given the most severe breakdown trials possible. The industrial department has been authorized to build an extension to the railroad tracks on the north side of the flat iron pier. This will be used in connection with the fitting out of the submarine L-8 on her completion and a crane will be erected.

### COAST DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., Jan. 30, 1917.

Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie entertained Lieutenant Melberg and Dr. Smith at dinner Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. Ellis had tea on Sunday in honor of their guests, Mrs. Carr and Miss Carr, and for Capt. and Mesdames Guthrie, Donovan and Wilson, Miss Wilson and Miss Nolan. Before the movies on Friday Mrs. Kieffer had supper for Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson and Lieutenant Melberg. Tuesday night, after the movies, Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie gave an oyster roast for Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Lieutenant Melberg and Mrs. Kieffer.

Captains Bennett and Wilson have returned from mustering-out duty in Pennsylvania. Captain Kieffer is absent, making the annual armory inspection of the New Jersey and Maryland Field Artillery. Major Raymond has returned to the post from mustering-out duty in New York.

Capt. and Mrs. Guthrie entertained at supper Thursday for Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Kieffer and Lieutenant Melberg, later going to the movies in Wilmington. Mrs. Ellis has returned from a visit to Philadelphia. Mrs. Thomas J. Flynn has returned to her home in Philadelphia after visiting her sister, Mrs. Kieffer. Friday, after the movies, Major and Mrs. Raymond had a Welsh rabbit for Colonel Harris, Capt. and Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Kieffer, Miss Nolan, Captain Ellis and Miss Carr.

### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, 1917.

Among those who had open house on New Year's were Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Cresap and Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court. Mrs. Gaylord Church, of 2122 Shunk street, has had as her guest her sister, Mrs. Harry Carpenter, of Pittsburgh; also her little daughter, Agnes. On Tuesday Mrs. Church entertained at bridge for her sister. Among the guests were Mesdames Eugene Ryan, Graham, E. G. Tricou, J. M. Luby, Frank Carter, Chester Hand, R. S. Keyes, Fernald, A. B. Owens, A. B. Court, H. H. Stanford, H. H. Norton, Crose, H. H. Porter, Henry Meyer, Manning Philbrick, David Ducey, F. T. Watrous, W. Lees-Brand and Misses Emilie E. Owens and Elizabeth Stanford.

Naval Constr. John E. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey are spending the winter at the Aldine Hotel, on Chestnut street. Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright has taken an apartment at the Clinton, Tenth and Pine streets, for the winter. Capt. Edward H. Durell and his daughter, Miss Doris Durell, are stopping at the Newport, Sixteenth and Spruce streets.

Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson H. Goss are boarding for a month at 2615 South Lambert street, with Mrs. Simons. On Wednes-

day evening the Veteran Guard of the 3d Regiment, N.G.P., gave a large reception and dance in honor of Commandant and Mrs. Robert Lee Russell, at Horticultural Hall. The Navy contingent was largely represented and dancing was enjoyed until about two o'clock. Mrs. A. B. Owens entertained the Bridge Club this week at her home, 2312 South Twenty-first street. Playing were Mesdames Tricou, Keiran, Heim, Owens, Court, Norton, Philbrick, Crose, Peterson, Hand, Luby and Ducey.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Eugene Ryan, who have had as guests Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. Croseley, entertained at tea in their honor on Saturday. Mrs. W. M. Crose and her daughter, Miss Janet Crose, entertained at bridge on Tuesday in honor of their guest, Miss Josephine Baker, of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, who is stopping at the Clinton, Tenth and Pine streets, spent several days last week in New York as guest of Miss Virginia Gordon. Paymr. and Mrs. Philip J. Willett and their two small daughters are boarding in Ardmore for the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon Donnell are at the Normandie, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets.

Constr. and Mrs. R. T. Hanson are living at Hamilton Court, West Philadelphia. Constr. and Mrs. A. J. Chantry, Jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Helene.

### WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1917.

All social functions in Navy circles have been cancelled out of respect to the late Admiral of the Navy. Invitations for the ball at the navy yard in February were recalled yesterday.

Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, left with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt yesterday for an inspection tour, which will extend to Haitian waters. They will remain away over a month.

Civil Engr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peary and Miss Peary have arranged to leave Washington in time to participate in the early February winter sports through New England.

Miss May Nicholson, daughter of Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., and Capt. Edward Durell, U.S.N., were married this afternoon at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Nicholson in Jefferson place. The couple left later for Captain Durell's new station at San Francisco. Miss Doris Durell is visiting Mrs. Albert Gleaves and Miss Gleaves at their home in Corcoran street. Mrs. Durell and Mrs. Alexander, of Boston, mother and sister of Captain Durell, are registered at the Shoreham.

The Commandant of the Navy Yard and Mrs. James H. Glennon entertained at a dinner last evening in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. F. K. Lane have returned from a visit to their son, who has joined the Aviation Corps in Newport News, Va. Mrs. McLean, wife of Capt. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., entertained at a luncheon at the New Willard to-day.

The Swedish Minister and Madame Ekengren entertained at a dinner on Monday evening for Miss Dorcas Surth and Lieutenant Commander Jackson, U.S.A., whose engagement has recently been announced. Mrs. Ekengren is a sister of Lieutenant Commander Jackson. Miss Lelia Gordon, daughter of Mrs. George Barnett, who has been on a visit to the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, has returned to school.

The many friends of Med. Dir. Remus Persons, U.S.N., are congratulating him upon his recovery from a very serious illness. Mrs. Jack Philip, widow of Rear Admiral Philip, U.S.N., is spending the winter months at the Westminster. Mrs. Lloyd Chandler, wife of Captain Chandler, U.S.N., will be at home on Saturdays at the Westmoreland during the season. Mrs. Albert Kautz, widow of Rear Admiral Kautz, U.S.N., is recovering from a serious illness at her apartment at the Brighton Hotel. Mrs. Andrew Dunlap, widow of the late Rear Admiral Dunlap, is spending the winter months at the Highland. Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Almy closed their apartment at the Cairo on New Year's day and are spending the remainder of the winter at the Pines in North Carolina.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 30, 1917.

In spite of a very stormy day on Monday Mrs. Barnett's reception at Marine Headquarters was largely attended and the music of the Marine Band greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Barnett was assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Mustin. Miss Gladys Christy, of Annapolis, is house guest of Miss Margheritta Tillman, whose friends are giving numerous parties in honor of Miss Christy.

Mrs. Roscoe Bulmer, who has been with her mother, Mrs. Charles Poor, during the winter, has joined Captain Bulmer in New York, where his ship is now stationed. On Friday the U.S.S. Mayflower was the scene of a very handsomely appointed dinner given by Lieut. Harold Van Velsah and Lieut. Charlton E. Battle. There were about thirty-six covers, and the party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Lyman E. Pratt. Lieutenants Battle and Van Velsah took their guests from the dinner to the Friday evening dancing class at the Willard, which has become the exclusive dancing club of Washington, taking the place of the bachelors' cotillion in a way.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover entertained at dinner on Friday for the Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing at their New Hampshire avenue residence. Miss Doris Durell is house guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. E. Mason. Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Durell have left for the Naval Training Station at San Francisco, to which post Captain Durell has been ordered as commanding officer. Miss Durell will join her family at San Francisco in October.

Chaplain and Mrs. George L. Bayard entertained at a dinner at the Chevy Chase Club in honor of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Eberle have recently visited Mrs. Eberle's sister, Mrs. J. J. Knapp, at her home in Twenty-second street. Mrs. Knapp has as her guest her mother, Mrs. Randolph Harrison, for the winter. Comdr. and Mrs. W. W. Galbraith have as house guest Mrs. Harry Taylor, in whose honor they gave a dinner on Friday night, taking their guests to the Friday evening dancing class at the Willard. Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Christy, of Annapolis, are house guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Richard H. Leigh for the week-end.

### NEWPORT NAVAL NOTES.

Newport, R.I., Jan. 30, 1917.

Rear Admiral and Miss Knight will leave Newport Feb. 16 on their way to the Asiatic Station. En route they will stop at Washington and Chicago, visit the Grand Canyon, Colo., Santa Barbara and Palo Alto, Cal., and sail from San Francisco March 5. Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang and his family will sail on the same transport. Mrs. E. A. Jones and Miss Margaret Jones, of Newton, Mass., arrived Wednesday to spend a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews. Mrs. Jones is Mrs. Andrews's sister. Lieut. H. E. Kays entertained a theater party at the Opera House Tuesday evening for Miss Ann Swann Hubbard, of Boston, guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Waldo Evans, at the War College. The other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Katherine G. Knight and her guest, Miss Watkins, and Ensign W. W. Bayley. Mrs. William L. Pryor has returned to Norfolk after spending a week with Admiral and Miss Knight.

Pay Clerk Joseph Simon, recently a chief yeoman at the Training Station, was surprised a few days ago in the office of Paymr. G. M. Shamer, where he has been temporarily detailed, by a delegation of chief petty officers and the executive officer's force, and presented with a handsome sword, scabbard and belt.

Comdr. and Mrs. Frank D. Berrien entertained a dinner company Wednesday as a farewell to Rear Admiral and Miss Knight. The other guests were Comdr. and Mesdames Vogelgesang, Evans and Sellers. Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap entertained about a dozen friends at luncheon Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Vogelgesang.

Chaplain Charlton, of the Training Station, provided a very

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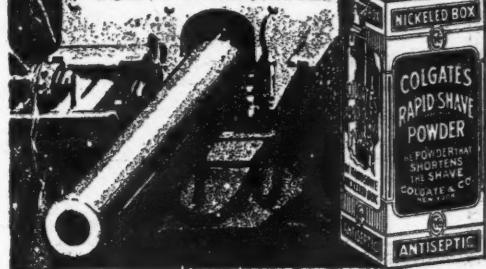
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interesting evening Friday by securing the Brotherhood Players from the First Presbyterian Church, who presented a farcical comedy entitled "A Regiment of Two." The sketch has been given in Newport twice recently with a good deal of success, and while primarily for the benefit of the apprentice seamen, was highly spoken of by the officers and their families present.

Mrs. R. D. Evans has as her guest Miss Louise Jewett, of Boston. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Ledbetter spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Pay Dir. and Mrs. T. J. Cowie. Comdr. and Mrs. R. Z. Johnston are entertaining for a few days Miss Catherine McMullen, of Lincolnton, N.C. Mr. Livingston Hunt, Jr., passed the week-end with his parents, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt. Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick entertained informally at "Twin Oaks" Friday in honor of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight and Mrs. Katherine G. Knight. The other guests were Mrs. R. E. Belknap and Miss Watkins. Miss Knight's house guest, Comdr. W. A. Moffet, of the Chicago Training Station, recently undergoing examination in Washington for promotion, is the guest of Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, at the Training Station.

A new automobile ambulance has arrived for the Naval Hospital from Washington. It is a Mitchell type, much more powerful than the present machine, and can accommodate ten or twelve persons with comfort. Its cost was \$2,400. The Naval Reserve recruiting office enrolled its first member a few days ago, the man being a former machinist's mate, and now employed as a torpedo machinist at the Torpedo Station. While the Naval Reserve law allows present Government employees to enroll in the reserve, it is evident that some change must be made or the Government, in time of war, will lose a number of machinists and other skilled workers.

Secretary E. O. Andrews, of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., gave his talk on "With the Army and Navy" before the members of the Royal Arcanum in Newport Friday night, showing, with the aid of a stereopticon, views taken at the naval training stations, the Mexican border and on the ships of the fleet, showing what the Association is doing to keep Jack safe and happy when not directly under military control.

The Training Station won a double victory in basketball Wednesday from the first and second teams of St. George's School. From a spectator's standpoint, both games were "hair raisers" from start to finish, and until the final whistle blew neither side was sure of victory. The second teams staged the first contest: Although at a great disadvantage in height and weight, the station excelled in speed and agility, and at no time were headed by St. George. Score: Station, 16; St. George, 12. The second game, between first teams, was the real thriller. First half ended with score of 11 to 9 in favor of Station. Intermission of twenty minutes apparently benefited St. George, they making five field goals in ten minutes. Spurred on by loyal rooters, the Station finally located the basket and slowly and surely cut down the lead. Four baskets were caged in quick succession, and with four minutes' play the Station took the lead by four points, the game ending 27 to 23.

With an attendance of nearly 400 the "at home" of the chief petty officer attached to the Training Station was a very successful affair. From eight until twelve o'clock Saturday evening the auditorium was a lively place. The decorations and electrical effects of American and signal flags and red and white streamers stood out prominently to greet the guests, among whom were Comdr. and Mrs. R. Z. Johnston, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Sadler, Lieut. and Mrs. William J. Giles, Miss Knight, Miss McMullen, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Lannon and Ensign Bayley. One of the features of the evening was the competitive walking, in which forty couples engaged and won by Miss Beatrice King, dancing with Yeoman C. A. Brown. The judges for this contest were Miss Knight, Miss McMullen, Mrs. Carpenter, Lieutenant Commander Sadler and Commissary Steward Beach. For those who did not care to dance the bowling alleys and pool tables were available.

Miss Margaret Fechter has returned from a month's visit with Miss Lydia Fuller at Racine, Wis. Mrs. Sadler, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sadler, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss McMullen, Comdr. R. Z. Johnston's niece. To-day Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Sadler are giving a dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. C. T. Vogelgesang, who are soon to leave for the Asiatic Station. Surg. and Mrs. W. D. Owens gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Miss Katherine G. Knight and Mrs. C. T. Vogelgesang. Other guests were Miss Knight's house guest, Miss Watkins, Mrs. H. E. Yarnell, Miss Ruth Thomas and Mrs. D. M. Wood.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 28, 1917.

Mrs. Frederick M. Jones had tea Jan. 20 for Mesdames Wars, Rowley, Baker, Gunkel, Sampson, Strong, Thiele and Tyndall. Lieut. George E. Price, U.S.A., retired, of San Francisco, is spending a few weeks at Jefferson Barracks receiving medical attention for his knee, which was hurt en route East.

Mrs. James M. Kennedy was hostess at a before-the-skating dinner on Wednesday for Miss Margaret Read, Miss Cameron Turner, Major Stodter, Major Pipes and Lawrence Kennedy. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. Wickline were dinner hosts in honor of Col. and Mrs. Irwin. Other guests included Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Capt. and Mrs. McCammon and Capt. and Mrs. Sampson.

Miss Cameron Turner, of Memphis, Tenn., arrived on Wednesday for a fortnight's visit with her uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. Gunkel. Major and Mrs. Charles E. Freeman have both been grip victims and confined to their house for two weeks. Mrs. Robert L. Collins and Mrs. Burton Y. Read have also been on the sick list and kept indoors for several days.

Before the formal hop on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Ohlton, Capt. and Mrs. Harris, Lieut. and Mrs. Everett, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace F. Baker were hosts at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin, Mrs. O'Neill and Dr. McBeath.

Capt. and Mrs. Tyndall were dinner hosts on Friday for



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Capt. and Mrs. R. R. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Moran, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele. Mrs. George Le R. Irwin and Mrs. R. R. Wood were luncheon guests of Mrs. Compton at the St. Louis Club on Wednesday.

Miss Marjorie Wood was honored at a four-table bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Post of St. Louis on Thursday. The winter's debutantes were the guests invited to meet Miss Wood.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 22, 1917.

Mrs. Robert Johnston and Mrs. Warren White had a large card party Thursday in honor of Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig and Mrs. Henry Johnston, of New York. Mesdames Shackford, Parks and Stribling assisted.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, of England, who gave a most interesting lecture at Hotel Southland on Saturday evening, was the guest of Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, retired, and Mrs. Dillingham during her stay in Norfolk. Mrs. Harold V. McKittick, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Portsmouth, has returned to her home in Philadelphia. Civil Engr. and Mrs. R. C. Hollyday are spending a short time in Washington. Ensign S. H. Quarles, who has been in the hospital at Portsmouth, N.H., for treatment, has recovered and reported at the training station for duty, instructing the enlisted men.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Barrett, who have been spending a week in New York, have returned to their home, Tanners Creek. Lieut. and Mrs. Forney M. Knox and little daughter are spending a short time at Mrs. Whitehurst's, Bute street, before going to Charleston, S.C., where Lieutenant Knox has duty. Rear Admiral Walter McLean has returned to the yard from a short stay in Washington. Mrs. McLean is improving.

Col. J. E. Mahoney has returned to the Marine Barracks from leave. Mrs. Paul A. Capron is the guest of Major and Mrs. R. Y. Rhea, Marine Barracks. Mr. Roy L. Bishop, of Jacksonville, Fla., is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. W. V. Tomb, Maury Place. Miss Margaret Shaw, of Portsmouth, is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Lieut. and Mrs. L. J. Connelly, Newport News. Mrs. George Pickrell had a large card party at her home, Naval Hospital Park, on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. L. J. Connelly had a card party at her home, Newport News, on Tuesday for her guests, Mrs. Swinton Legare Bethea, of Norfolk, and Mrs. Benjamin George Rowan, of Montreal, Canada. There were eight tables. Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude and little daughter, guests of Mrs. Claude's parents, Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews, U.S.A., in Washington, for six weeks, have returned to their home, Westover avenue. Lieut. H. V. McKittick, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Court street, Portsmouth, to be with Mrs. McKittick, has left for New York, where he will assume command of the destroyer Burrows.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30, 1917.

Mrs. Lauren S. Willis is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Butler, after being the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, Marine Barracks. Mrs. Paul A. Capron, guest of Major and Mrs. R. Y. Rhea, Marine Barracks, has left for Fort Myer to be the guest of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Capron. Mrs. C. E. Christian, of Detroit, is the guest of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. M. A. Stuart. Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Dayton are spending a short time in Washington. Miss Isabelle Lohnes, of Troy, N.Y., is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Civil Engr. and Mrs. A. A. Baker. Mrs. L. W. Sprattling has returned to her home in the yard, after being the guest of friends in Philadelphia.

Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith had a dinner Saturday, preceding the dance at the Country Club, for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Preston, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dey and Mr. Holt Page. Mrs. Charles McI. Tunstall had a card party, under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise, Saturday, for the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. Among those playing were Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, Mrs. Rufus Parks, Misses Cornelia Truxton and Esther Byrnes.

Mrs. Beirne S. Bullard had a luncheon Saturday for her mother-in-law, Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, of Philadelphia, who is her guest. Mr. Arthur I. Preston has arrived from New York to join his wife, who is the guest of Paymr. and Mrs. J. A. B. Smith. Mrs. William L. Pryor, guest of her father and sister, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, and Miss Katherine Knight at Newport, R.I., has returned to her home, Fort Norfolk.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. J. B. Pollard had a dinner Thursday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell and Surg. and Mrs. Washington B. Grove. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor had a dinner Thursday, preceding the dance of the Norfolk German Club, for Mrs. E. M. Tobey and Miss F. E. Baker, of Milwaukee; Lieut. Comdr. Charles Webster, retired, and Mrs.

Webster. Dr. and Mrs. B. R. Kennon had a dinner at the Country Club Saturday, preceding the dance, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Webster, Col. and Mrs. James P. Jervey, Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, retired, and Mrs. Dillingham, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Thorp.

Col. and Mrs. James P. Jervey and Miss Jean Jervey attended the reception and dance in the Coast Artillery School building, Fort Monroe, Friday evening, for the commanding officer, officers and ladies of the fort. William Mather Lewis, mayor of Lake Forest, Ill., and father of the Navy Plattsburg movement, lectured in Norfolk Thursday evening before the members of the Navy League and their friends at the Monticello Hotel.

Miss Jean Jervey returned last week from Washington, where she was the guest of Col. and Mrs. William T. Wood and her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Henry Jervey. While there she was maid of honor at the Boucher-Quintard wedding, which was solemnized Thursday evening, Jan. 18. Comdr. and Mrs. William Norris have returned to their home in the yard from a short stay in Washington. Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay had a dinner on the Benham Monday for Rear Admiral A. G. Berry and Mrs. Berry and Miss Berry; Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Vroom, Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Lieut. L. C. Carey and Ensign C. J. Wheeler.

Mrs. P. M. Rixey, jr., had a card party last week for Mesdames Walt, Miller, Pickrell, Fowl, Cassell, Hayden, Torrey, Smith, Williams, Barleon, Pollard, Cook, Lankford, Kintner, Adams, Norris, Karns, Van Hoose, Yates, Grove, Price, Willis, Misses Snyder, Heath and Hayden. Later Mesdames Bullard and Biddle, of Philadelphia, L. W. Sprattling, B. Saunders Bullard and J. B. Frazier called for tea.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 29, 1917.

Lieut. and Mrs. Schillerstrom were hosts at a jolly dancing party Monday evening. Mrs. Barzynski, Mrs. Wiegandstein and Lieut. and Mrs. Schillerstrom were guests of Cheyenne friends at the Elks' ball, followed by supper at the Plains Hotel on Thursday.

Mrs. Smoke and Miss Susie Smoke, wife and daughter of Capt. S. A. Smoke, will return to Fort Russell the first week in February, from an extended visit in Columbia, Mo. Mary Kieffer, young daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Kieffer, who has recently been placed in school in Wheatland, Wyo., has successfully undergone an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Kieffer has been with her daughter in Wheatland for the last week.

Mrs. Barzynski entertained on Saturday night for a dozen friends from the Garrison and Cheyenne at a most enjoyable dance.

### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 27, 1917.

Major Kenzie Hampton has reported at the post for temporary duty with the quartermaster's office. Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers entertained with a jolly Welsh rabbit supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Major Herbert T. Crosby, Major Kenzie Hampton and Capt. Lewis Brown. There have been many victims of the recent epidemic of gripe and bronchitis. Those who have been confined to their quarters were Mrs. H. R. Richmond and her daughters, Mrs. Lewis Brown, Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Mrs. Bolton Elmer, Mrs. B. T. Merchant and son and Capt. I. P. Pitt.

Lieut. John T. Kennedy has returned from Fort Leavenworth, to spend the week-end with his family. Mrs. Lewis Brown entertained with a chafing-dish supper for Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery and Major Herbert B. Crosby. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Flint and Major Herbert B. Crosby were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond.

Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery and Capt. I. P. Swift were theater guests of Lieut. G. H. Hibane, to see "The Blue Paradise," given by an all star cast. Mrs. Lewis Brown and Major Herbert B. Crosby were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery. At the completion of Major C. P. Robbins's home leave he left to return for his border station to join General Pershing's command in Mexico.

Mrs. John T. Kennedy gave a luncheon on Friday. Needlework and a bridge game filled the time. The honored guests were Mrs. Harry Montgomery and Mrs. P. G. Volk. Mrs. Harry Montgomery is expecting to leave shortly for an extended visit in the East.

Mrs. John E. Hewett and her mother, Mrs. Boughton, were called to Chicago by the severe illness of Mrs. Hewett's sister, Mrs. Woodward, of H. R. Richmond, upon his own application and has been relieved from the Mounted Service School as senior instructor and has been assigned to the 13th Cavalry, now stationed in Mexico. Captain Richmond has been associated many years with the Mounted Service School.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred J. Herman gave a dinner Sunday for Col. and Mrs. T. R. Rivers, Mrs. H. M. Blain, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Flint, Major Kenzie Hampton and Dr. J. E. Hewett. Captain Herman has sufficiently recovered from his accident to be about on crutches.

Mrs. Lewis Brown gave a tea for Mesdames Rivers, Richmond, Merchant, and Montgomery. Mrs. P. J. Herman gave a luncheon for Mesdames Rhodes, Elmer, Turner, Powers, Swift and Standell. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond were dinner guests of Mrs. B. T. Merchant. Mrs. Clarence Lininger entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Major Kenzie Hampton.

### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 20, 1917.

Mrs. Whitford Drake was sponsor at the christening of the submarine boat No. 2, built and launched at the plant of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, on Jan. 16. Before the launching Mrs. Drake entertained at a breakfast party. Accompanying Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake to Seattle for the launching were Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Coontz, Mrs. H. S. Wyman, Capt. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel, Pay Insp. and Mrs. B. P. Du Bois, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset and Lieut. E. E. Scanton. Mrs. Drake wore a gown of black velvet with a sealskin coat with silver fox collar and cuffs, and wore a smart hat of black satin. A corsage bouquet of violets and roses completed her costume. Mrs. Drake was presented with a gorgeous bouquet of long-stemmed American Beauty roses and another of pale lavender chrysanthemums.

After the launching all were invited to the office of the president of the company, where President Sands presented Mrs. Drake with a handsome lace pin in platinum, set with five diamonds and four pearls, a gift from the Seattle Drydock Company and the Electric Boat Company. Following the launching Mrs. Sands, wife of the general manager of the Seattle company, entertained at luncheon at her Seattle home. Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel and Mrs. R. E. Coontz were honor guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Oliver D. Colvin at her home on Harvard avenue, Seattle, Friday. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Richard O'Shea, of Seattle, over Tuesday night and attended the Ballet Russe. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset entertained at bridge on Tuesday evening for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Drake, Surg. and Mrs. Ely Paymr, and Mrs. Hornberger, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lacy Lieut. and Mesdames Amy and Waddington, Paymaster Hacker, Lieut. H. O. Roesch and Naval Constructor Webster. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Peck, of Seattle, were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. C. M. Perkins. Mrs. W. H. Stiles entertained at bridge for twenty on Wednesday.

Mrs. H. L. Irwin, wife of Lieutenant Irwin, who has been ill at her home in the yard, was removed Saturday to the Swedish Hospital in Seattle. Lieut. H. D. McGuire left on Saturday for Mare Island and will be transferred to Long Beach, Cal., for installation of gyro compasses on the submarine boats now being built there. Later Lieutenant McGuire

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will go to Honolulu to install compasses on the K boats and will return to the yard in the spring. Mrs. McGuire accompanied her husband.

Mrs. L. R. Sargent leaves next week for Coronado, Cal., to meet her husband, Lieutenant Sargent, who comes up from the Mexican coast. Chaplain Le Roy Taylor, on duty in the reserve fleet for two years, returned last week on the cruiser Huntington. Mrs. J. J. Manning returned to Bremerton last week, after many months' absence, coming up from the South to join her husband, who came in on the cruiser South Dakota.

Naval Constr. C. W. Fisher left last week for Mare Island to act on an inspection board. Mrs. Fisher and her mother, Mrs. Martha Gellow, accompanied him. P.A. Surg. and Mrs. E. L. Jones entertained at supper on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Coontz, Comdr. and Mrs. Wettengel, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Du Bois, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Wyman, Capt. and Mrs. Barber and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas.

Surg. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, who have been spending a month with the latter's parents, Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karman, at Pebble Beach, Cal., returned last week to the yard. Mrs. E. B. Larimer, who has been spending several months in Bremerton, leaves this week for Seattle to make her home temporarily with her mother, Mrs. W. T. Burwell. Mrs. H. A. Waddington entertained at a moving picture party and supper on Thursday, "The Birth of a Nation" being the attraction at the Dream Theater in Bremerton.

The Misses Helen and Gertrude Hammond, of Seattle, were week-end guests of Mrs. Harriet Brown. Mrs. R. E. Coontz was honor guest at a bridge-tee given by Mrs. James H. De Veau at the Sunset Club in Seattle last Thursday. The ladies attending from the navy yard were Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. W. B. Wells and Mrs. Wyman. Mrs. W. H. Stiles entertained at dinner on Saturday, complimentary to the Misses Hammond, of Seattle; Mrs. H. A. Waddington, Lieut. P. H. Rice, K. Heron and P. Rice.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. B. P. Du Bois entertained at dinner on Friday, complimentary to Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary. Capt. A. A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C., recently on duty at the Navy Aeronautic School at Pensacola, arrived Saturday from a trip to Neah Bay and vicinity by the torpedo boat Truxton and spent Sunday with the Naval Commission, of which he is a member. Captain Cunningham is looking over sites for an aviation base.

The commandant of the yard has been granted a fine new Winton Six automobile, and the first long trip will be made to Grays Harbor, on the Washington coast, where it is proposed to establish a sub-base for submarine boats. It is understood that the members of the Commission will accompany him to Aberdeen to make the trip over the road which will later be turned into a military highway and will probably be of great importance in the program of fortifying the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth were hosts on Sunday at dinner for Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, Dr. and Mrs. Munger, Miss Pauline Turner, Dr. P. S. Wood and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas.

Lieut. E. E. Scanton had dinner on board the cruiser Marblehead on Wednesday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas.

### COLUMBUS, NEW MEXICO.

Columbus, N.M., Jan. 25, 1917.

Captain Maguire, M.C., entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Whitham and Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader. Colonel Sichel, 12th Cav., and Mrs. Sichel celebrated the Colonel's birthday Jan. 15, having a delightful party, with a birthday cake decorated with candles. The officers of the 12th Cavalry gave the Colonel a traveling clock as a token of their love and esteem for him. As the Colonel retires soon this was the last birthday anniversary he will be with the regiment. The following friends were invited to celebrate and extended their heartiest wishes: Col. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Colonel Stockle, Col. and Mrs. Abbott, Major and Mrs. Loving, Major Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Degen, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Dorcy, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilbourn, Capt. and Mrs. von Schrader, Miss Abbott, Chaplain Vincent, Chaplain and Mrs. Beebe, Captain Harper, Captain Mooney and Capt. and Mrs. Whitham. General Funston made an inspection trip through Columbus. A reception was given by Col. and Mrs. Farnsworth for all the officers to meet General Funston; at dinner complimentary to General Funston their guests were Colonel Barnum, Captain Lee and Mr. Mallally, of San Francisco. Lieutenant Shallenberger, A.D.C. to General Pershing, returned to Mexico next day. He was luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. Farnsworth.

Captain McMullen having received orders to the 4th Cavalry, at Honolulu, he and Mrs. McMullen leave Columbus Feb. 10. A luncheon was given Jan. 24 by Mrs. Whitham and Mrs. Dorcy. At bridge Mrs. Bell and Mrs. von Schrader won the prizes. Others present were Mesdames Sichel, Farnsworth, Loving, Degen, Beebe, Abbott and Wilbourn.

Mrs. Bell was host at bridge Jan. 26. Three tables were playing and six ladies joined for tea. Mrs. Beebe and Milton, jr., wife and son of Chaplain Beebe, 12th Cav., have taken apart



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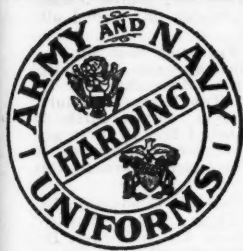
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ments here, to be with the Chaplain. Mrs. Beebe helps greatly in the good work here and at Christmas aided in many ways for the happiness of the soldiers and children.

### WITH THE TROOPS ON THE BORDER.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 27, 1917.

Col. Paul F. Straub, M.C., has returned to his station here from a three weeks' leave spent with his family at Fort Logan, Colo. Mrs. William C. Bennett has returned to El Paso from a visit of a few days with her husband, Colonel Bennett, 23d Inf., who is on detached service at Deming, N.M. Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, formerly stationed at El Paso with the 6th Infantry, but now at Columbus, N.M., will leave soon for his new station at Mexico City, where he goes as military attaché to Ambassador Fletcher as soon as the latter returns to his post. Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick were quite well known here.

A review of the artillery forces in the district is being arranged for in the near future by Brig. Gen. E. St. John Greble.

At the convention of the Southwestern Dental Society, held in El Paso this week, a number of patients from the base hospital who were suffering from fractured jaws, the result of various accidents in the different camps, were in attendance and a lecture was given by Capt. R. T. Oliver, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pratt will leave next week for San Francisco, to spend a month before sailing for their new station in Honolulu.

The sickness and death rate among Alabama troops has been exceptionally high, pneumonia proving the most prevalent and fatal. Most of the deaths in the El Paso district are also due to pneumonia.

A strange accident ended the life of Private Harry L. Baker, Company B, 4th Ohio Inf., on Monday afternoon while standing in his company ranks as the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" at retreat. The detail had just come off of guard duty and was standing in line, and as the company commander, Capt. Frank Oyler, gave the command to inspect arms the guns struck the ground and a shot rang out. As the sound seemed to come from near Private Baker, the captain stepped forward, but as he looked at the young soldier, who stood erect for a moment and returned the look and then faltering, "I must be shot," sank to the ground, dying before anything could be done for him. The investigation disclosed the fact that Private Baker was not shot with his own rifle, the only empty shell being found in the rifle of a corporal, but though the corporal was placed under arrest, it was thought afterward that possibly the guns had become mixed up, as several of the men laid theirs on the ground to help the young soldier, and in taking them up again may have made a mistake.

Thursday afternoon forty more sick soldiers arrived at the base hospital from Columbus, N.M. Most of them are suffering from chronic diseases.

The entire 3d Brigade of Pennsylvania troops went through a troop leading maneuver the first of the week on the mesa near the water works. The maneuvers were in command of Gen. C. T. O'Neill, commanding the brigade. The men carried the full field equipment and a day's rations.

The officers and ladies of the 34th Infantry gave a farewell reception on Thursday complimentary to Col. Clarence E. Dentler, of the regiment, who left for duty with the National Guard of the Northwest at Seattle and Portland. The reception was held in the officers' mess hall in Camp Cotton, which was attractively decorated. The band of the regiment gave a pleasing musical program. Mesdames W. R. Semple, J. D. Elliott, J. M. Hoopes, W. F. L. Simpson and X. F. Blauvelt, of the regiment, were the hostesses assisting in the entertaining.

Col. and Mrs. Abner Pickering, 11th Inf., spent the first of the week at the garrison, the guests of Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, 20th Inf., and his sister, Mrs. Peter Hulme. Col. and Mrs. Pickering were en route to rejoin their regiment at Douglas, Ariz. Miss Margaret Johnson, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades, has left for Mercedes, Texas, to join her father, Colonel Johnson, 36th Inf. Mrs. U. S. Grant, wife of Major U. S. Grant, 3d, who has been spending the winter with her husband in El Paso, left this week for the East for an indefinite visit. Major J. M. Trout and Lieut. L. D. Hill entertained at the Country Club on Thursday with an informal dance.

Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, jr., entertained a number of Army people at the dinner-dance of the Toltec Club on Thursday. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. H. H. Whitney, Col. A. B. Lawson, Col. A. N. Stark, Capt. and Mrs. H. C.

Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Eby, Lieut. and Mrs. J. F. Devereux and Mrs. William S. Wood.

Mrs. Edwin P. Wolfe entertained at a luncheon bridge party on Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. F. L. Knudsen, wife of Captain Knudsen, U.S.A. Prizes were won by Mrs. Knudsen, Mrs. William G. Ball and Mrs. Louis C. Duncan. Covers were laid for twelve. Mrs. Thomas Berrien, wife of Lieutenant Berrien, U.S.N., who has been spending the winter in El Paso with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Berrien, was called to her home in Brooklyn, N.Y., this week, by the serious illness of her mother, Miss Margaret Johnson, of Fort Snelling, Minn., guest of Capt. and Mrs. Rex Rhoades, was guest of honor at a dinner on Saturday evening, of which Mrs. Annie Krause was hostess. The party attended the dance at the Country Club.

Mrs. Alfred Aloe, wife of Captain Aloe, Q.M.C., is visiting her former home in the city. Lieut. Col. George T. Langhorne, 8th Cav., is expected to return to the post next week from the East, where he was called by the death of his brother-in-law. Mrs. J. F. Devereux, wife of Lieutenant Devereux, aid to Gen. George Bell, will leave El Paso next week for Thomasville, Ga. to spend the remainder of the winter with relatives. Mrs. William S. Wood, guest of her parents, Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, was guest of honor at a dinner given Saturday night by Major and Mrs. William Elliott.

Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird gave a tea on Friday, complimentary to Mrs. W. S. Wood, wife of Captain Wood. The hostess was assisted by Mesdames Menoher, Briggs and Perkins. Capt. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes, 34th Inf., were hosts at dinner and bridge on Friday. Prizes were won by Col. and Mrs. Walter K. Wright, Mrs. Frank Bowen and Capt. F. B. Allderdice.

Mrs. F. L. Knudsen gave a luncheon-bridge party on Thursday at the Colonial tea rooms. Prizes were won by Mesdames C. A. Neill, Robert Thomas and Robert Grimstead. Covers were laid for twelve. Mrs. Teresa Dean, writer on Town Topics, of New York, is the guest of her son, Capt. Warren Dean, 8th Cav., at the post. Capt. W. B. Graham gave a buffet supper Wednesday preceding the mid-week dance at the post hop room. Col. and Mrs. John W. Heard gave an informal dinner on Wednesday.

A most unusual entertainment was given at the camp of the Ohio National Guard last week at Camp Pershing, when Madame Schumann-Heink sang for an hour or more to the soldiers from Ohio. The concert was given in the Ohio Y.M.C.A. building at the camp, and the large wooden building would not begin to accommodate the thousands of men who were eager to catch even a note of music of the song from the great singer's voice. The great treat to the soldiers arose from the fact that Miss Edith Evans, who is the diva's accompanist, came from the town of Marietta, Ohio, from which there were several companies of militia of the 2d Ohio, so at Miss Evans's request the concert was given. While the soldiers were pouring into the Y.M.C.A. building the regimental band of the 4th Ohio played a number of selections. Before the concert Chaplain William A. Atkinson, 2d Ohio Inf., who arranged the concert, presented Madame Schumann-Heink with a handsome silver loving cup, "from her Ohio boys on the border." The great singer accepted the tribute of love with deep appreciation. Miss Evans was presented with a gorgeous bouquet by the guardsmen from her home town of Marietta. Lieutenant McArthur, aid to Gen. John Speaks, of Ohio, sang "Memories," at the request of the diva, who applauded him sincerely. At the close of the concert a picture was taken of the audience and one of Madame Schumann-Heink, Miss Evans, General Speaks, Chaplain Atkinson and a few others in front of the Y.M.C.A. building. The concert will be a thing to be remembered by all of those fortunate enough to have heard it. The officers and ladies of the 6th Pennsylvania Infantry entertained with a dance Friday evening at the 8th Cavalry Officers' Club at the garrison. The regimental band of the 6th furnished the music.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 27, 1917.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston returned Friday from an inspection trip of troops on the Mexican border and in Mexico, going as far as El Valle, to the troops of the American Expeditionary Forces. He said that he found both National Guardsmen and Regulars in fine condition. General Pershing's men he found in better condition than he had expected. He was loud in his praise of the spirit of the men and officers now quartered in Mexico. General Funston was accompanied by Col. Malvern-Hill Barnum, chief of staff, and his aid, Capt. Fitzhugh Lee.

Governor and Mrs. Charles Henderson, of Alabama, arrived from Douglas, Ariz., and were guests at the St. Anthony Hotel. Governor Henderson's visit to the Alabama troops on border duty was due primarily to the alarming reports concerning the ill health of the men at Nogales. He called officially upon General Funston and later visited the 12th Provisional Division and reviewed the entire regiment of the 1st Alabama Cavalry. On Wednesday evening a brilliant reception and ball was given by the officers of the 1st Alabama Cavalry in honor of Governor and Mrs. Henderson at the St. Anthony. For nearly an hour Governor and Mrs. Henderson and Col. and Mrs. R. E. Steiner received. Among the guests were Major Gen. Frederick Funston and staff, Brig. Gen. Henry E. Green and staff and Col. L. W. V. Kennon and staff. Officers from the 16th Cavalry, 7th Field Artillery and 19th Infantry were present. Practically every military unit at Fort Sam Houston and Camp Wilson was represented. Governor and Mrs. Henderson left Thursday for Troy, Ala.

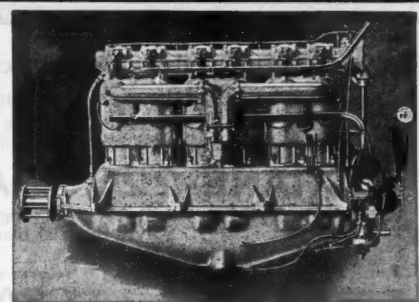
Col. Frederick R. Day, detailed to San Antonio as inspector general of the Southern Department, has reported for duty. Col. and Mrs. Day have just arrived from San Francisco, where they have been for a month on leave, and are guests at the St. Anthony. Edward A. Munson, entertained at dinner at the Travis Club dinner-dance Monday for Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Miss Reaume, Colonel Williams and Capt. Campbell King.

Mrs. Hugh A. Drum entertained at luncheon Saturday, complimenting Mrs. Cecil R. Hill, who has spent the winter in the city at the Menger Hotel, the guest of her son, General Hill, and expects to return to her home in Quincy, Ill., on Thursday. Major and Mrs. A. C. Dalton were hosts at the dinner-dance at the Automobile Club on Tuesday. Covers were laid for Col. and Mrs. Harry E. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Skillings and Capt. and Mrs. Will Point. Capt. and Mrs. D. Van Voorhis left Monday for Fort Leavenworth for station.

Capt. and Mrs. Roland W. Pinger, recently of New Jersey, are in the city. Captain Pinger is assistant to Major H. Jordan, commander of the San Antonio Arsenal. Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Davis entertained at supper and bridge Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Monroe McFarland, Major and Mrs. John Stephens, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum, Lieut. and Mrs. Cress, Mrs. Gilbert Allen, Mrs. Frederick Miller, Miss Reaume, Col. M. H. Barnum, Col. Edward Munson and Lieutenant Farnum.

Capt. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh and daughter are located temporarily at 208 West Fourth street; later they will occupy No. 105, Fort Sam Houston. Capt. and Mrs. Hugo C. Schultz, 37th Inf., who have spent the winter in New York city, have returned to San Antonio and are located at 1315 North Palm street. Col. C. C. Williams entertained at dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel on Friday, just prior to the Cavalry frolics, honoring Col. and Mrs. Francis Pope, and had as additional guests Capt. and Mrs. Drum, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, Miss Reaume and Col. Edward L. Munson.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum entertained at dinner Thursday, honoring Major and Mrs. George B. Chandler, of New York. The officers of the 2d Wisconsin Regiment entertained with a reception and dance at the San Antonio Automobile Club on Tuesday in honor of the officers of Fort Sam Houston and Camp Wilson. A concert from seven to nine was followed by dancing. The officers of the club entertained the officers of the regiment and their families with an old-fashioned Southern chicken dinner. Mrs. Smithie Graves, guest of Major and Mrs. George Martin, left Saturday for San Francisco, from which place she, with Miss Vida Parkers, will sail for



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Honolulu, later going to Japan and China, to remain until May.

The officers of the 37th Infantry were hosts at a large dinner party at the Menger Hotel, honoring Col. Julius A. Penn, Tuesday. Several large parties were given at the Travis Club dinner-dance Saturday. Col. Weston P. Chamberlain entertained twelve guests; Col. E. L. Munson had ten guests; Capt. George J. Oden had four guests at his table; Major Chester P. Barnett had six dinner guests; Capt. J. R. Mount invited four guests.

An illustration of the thoroughness pursued by the Government in organizing and maintaining all of the various branches of the Army is to be found in the school for chauffeurs and mechanics, recently established at Fort Sam Houston, opened last Monday. Nearly fifty men have been enrolled and are receiving instruction. Major Francis H. Pope is in charge of what is known as the "Motor Truck Group" at Fort Sam Houston. The group consists of two detachments and includes about thirty motor truck companies. In addition to its commanding officer, there is an adjutant, Capt. Marvin E. Malloy; a surgeon, Major Howard H. Bailey, and a supply officer, who together comprise the headquarters staff. The school for chauffeurs and mechanics is commanded by Capt. Vernon W. Boller, assisted by Capt. William H. Beckstein and Lieut. Robert E. Taylor. After the first seven lessons the men will receive six weeks' instruction in the new machine shop, which is to be equipped with more than \$35,000 worth of machinery. A final examination on the entire course will follow.

Some brisk polo was seen in Fort Sam Houston on Sunday afternoon, even though it was merely staged as a practice session for all hands in preparation for the approaching championship tournament. A mixed team of Cavalry players, with Major Reeves playing No. 4, won in five chukkers from the civilians, 7 to 3. The Staff team then played one period against a four made up of civilians and officers, winning the short struggle, 2 to 1.

The Cavalry frolic given Friday and Saturday night was an assured success. Without a doubt the show was one of the best entertainments of its kind that has ever been produced in the city. Saturday night was Army night, when General Funston and General Parker, Colonel Walts and others were present. After the performance a brilliant military dinner-dance was given at the Menger Hotel, with numbers of prominent residents of the city as hosts. The picturesque old Menger never appeared to better advantage than on this evening, with the foyer in a wealth of yellow and blue, typifying the Cavalry and Infantry, who were guests of honor. Saturday afternoon 15,000 people assembled to witness the football game, which was long looked forward to, being an all-star cast. Texas, the triumphant, was cheered as the greatest football team abroad in the land when it crushed the New York Cavalry, 69 to 0.

### FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, Jan. 21, 1917.

Major H. B. Jordan, from the San Antonio Arsenal, arrived Monday to inspect the ordnance property in the Laredo district. He was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Gray during his stay. Capt. and Mrs. Loeb entertained at dinner Tuesday for the Misses Marjorie Ruckman, Louise Muller, Eva Austin and Lieutenants Street, Carr and Dwan. The party afterward attended the dance at the 9th Infantry Club. Capt. and Mrs. Sherman Miles entertained at dinner the same evening for Col. and Mrs. Slocum, Major Jordan and Major Rockenbach.

A ladies' room has been added to the 9th Infantry Club. It is attractively furnished and is being very much enjoyed. The ladies have recently organized a bridge club, which meets every Thursday afternoon in the ladies' room. Mrs. Durfee is president of the club and Mrs. Harry Hawley secretary. At the meeting on Thursday prizes were won by Mesdames Halstead, Davids, Dunbar and Simpson.

Miss Charisse Ryan has gone to make an extended visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph King, who are on college duty at the University of Missouri, in Columbia. Capt. and Mrs. Meador are now living in the bungalow in the post. Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Stevens have gone to Little Rock on temporary duty. Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, Q.M.C., has returned from Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Frederick Gilbreath, formerly Miss Edna Brown, of Laredo, is



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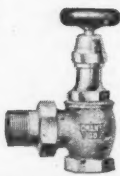
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visiting her parents in town. Later she will join Lieutenant Gibbreath, who is with the 17th Cavalry at El Paso.

The bowling alleys on the post have recently been opened for use. They are reserved for officers from 4 till 5:30 every afternoon and on Friday evenings. People are also taking a great deal of interest in tennis. So many players turn out every day that a new court has been built. Both courts are full every day. A new baseball league has been organized by the regular and militia troops serving in the district. A lunch counter has been opened in the basement of the post exchange.

Major and Mrs. Douglas Settle have gone to Chicago for station. Lieutenant Zerbe, of the Signal Corps, has arrived from San Antonio. He is assisting Lieutenant Odell in building the wireless station here. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Beukema, 3d Art., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Dec. 29. Major and Mrs. Kirby Walker had as dinner guests Friday Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Ferenbaugh and Capt. and Mrs. Warren.

Col. Alonzo Gray, Major Kirby Walker, Lieutenants Odell and Woodruff enjoyed a very successful duck hunt on Saturday. Gen. William P. Hall, retired, is a guest in town, and Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is the guest of his son, Capt. Sherman Miles, 3d Art. Capt. and Mrs. Roscoe Hearn have a new Buick car, which they are enjoying very much.

Capt. and Mrs. Edmund Daly entertained at dinner Saturday for Misses Marjorie Ruckman, Olive and Alice Gray and Lieutenants Odell, Whitley and Major Crosby. Later the party went to the movies. Miss Wright, of Philadelphia, has arrived to be the guest of Mrs. Leroy Dunbar for a month.

### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Jan. 18, 1917.

Major and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse entertained recently at two delightful dinner parties, when at the first her guests were Col. Evan M. Johnson, Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee and Capt. J. C. Brady. On Thursday evening she had Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Noble J. Wiley, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien and Lieutenants Charles L. Byrne and Paul Murray.

Miss Edith Ellis, of Portland, Ore., arrived last week to be the guest for some time of her cousin, Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee. Mr. and Mrs. Herman, of Balboa Heights, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hopson on Thursday. Mrs. Frank W. Milburn, of Quarry Heights, spent Sunday night with Mrs. W. D. Willis; Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford, from Gatun, were overnight guests of Capt. and Mrs. Wade. Major George E. Baltzell arrived Sunday on the United Fruit steamer from New Orleans, coming from a leave spent in Georgia and Florida. Mrs. Baltzell and George, jr., will remain in the States until the end of the school term in June.

Mrs. Harry Ferguson, of Colon, was a guest of Mrs. Willis on Monday. Mrs. Auswell Deitch received news on Monday of the serious illness of her brother at Plattsburg, N.Y., and sailed yesterday for her home. Lieut. and Mrs. George Le Roy Brown are receiving congratulations because of the arrival of a fine little daughter on Sunday night at the Ancon Hospital.

With the beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Catholic Church the attractive little daughters of Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Huguet, Virginia and Julia, on last Sunday morning were confirmed and received their first communion at the chapel here at Empire, the Rev. Father John E. Rochford, chaplain of the 10th Infantry, officiating.

Among the officers leaving the post week for their new station at Gatun were Major McGrew, Captains Farmer, Goodwin, Caffery and Edgerly. The ladies of the 33d, however, will continue to hold quarters here until accommodations are provided at Gatun. Colonel Johnson, Major Miller, Major Gwyn, Captain Partello and Captain Humphrey have been on a tactical ride the past week, and for the purpose of selecting camp sites and making final arrangements for the field maneuvers which begin Feb. 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Willis had as supper guests on Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee, Miss Ellis and Mrs. Milburn. With Major McGrew were Lieut. and Mrs. Drennan, of Camp Otis, and Dr. Hall, of Ancon. Capt. and Mrs. Wade dined with Capt. and Mrs. Hopson, and others having tables were Capt. and Mrs. Deitch and Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford.

The informal dance on "ladies' night" was an unusually gay little affair Tuesday night, and before the hop Capt. and Mrs. James A. Moss entertained at a jolly buffet supper for Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, Edith Ellis, Colonel Hagadorn, Major and Mrs. Miller, Mesdames Partello, Castlen, Goodwin and Huntington, Capt. and Mesdames Huguet, Wade, Glade, Wiley, Willis and Bugbee, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Captains Farmer, Brady and Caffery and Lieutenant Byrne.

The British Admiralty on Jan. 11 announced that the British warship Cornwallis, Capt. A. P. Davidson, D.S.O., was sunk by an enemy submarine on Jan. 9 in the Mediterranean. The captain and all the officers are saved, but there are thirteen men missing and it is feared they were killed by the explosion. The Admiralty also announced that "H.M. seaplane carrier Ben-my-Chree, Comdr. G. R. Samson, D.S.O., was sunk by gunfire in Kastelorizo Harbor, Asia Minor, Jan. 11. The only casualties were one officer and four men." The warship referred to in the British announcement apparently is the battleship Cornwallis, of 14,000 tons, laid down in 1901. She was 405 feet long and was armed with four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and twelve 3-inch guns, six 3-pounders and four torpedo tubes. Her normal complement was 750 men. The Ben-my-Chree was a converted merchantman of 2,651 tons gross. She was 375 feet

long, was built in Barrow in 1908 and owned by the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, of Douglas.

### CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1917, were designated last week:

Delaware—John H. H. Hall, Smyrna; Benjamin R. Baylis, first alternate, Lewes; Robert P. Goldey, second alternate, 607 West Tenth street, Wilmington.

Florida—Robert S. Leonard, Jacksonville; Paul W. Harrison, first alternate, Winter Park.

Hawaii—James A. Garvie, second alternate, Honolulu.

Illinois—Hugh Kotachi, second alternate, Taylorville; Bernard Miller, 2311 Ogden avenue, Chicago; Elbert W. A. Taylor, first alternate, Litchfield.

Indiana—Bonnell Boring, first alternate, Rushville.

Iowa—Robert S. McCarthy, Ames; Harold G. Laub, Denison; P. Carus Blaise, first alternate, Mason City; Maurice Kurtz, second alternate, Cedar Rapids.

Kansas—Richard M. Costigan, Ottawa; Donald G. Coleman, second alternate, Topeka.

Kentucky—William B. Dixon, second alternate, Hyden.

Louisiana—Josiah T. Dalbey, 618 Girod street, New Orleans.

Michigan—Kenneth Pierce, Grand Lodge.

Minnesota—Thomas Kaiser, second alternate, Hibbing. Mississippi—William H. Hollingsworth, Kosciusko; Rowell Billups, first alternate, Carrollton; Carl McCord, second alternate, Vardaman.

Missouri—Robert B. Sloan, Cape Girardeau; Byron Estes, Orrick; Charles W. Lewis, first alternate, Bethany; W. D. Virtue, second alternate, Hamilton; Claude Edwards, first alternate, Greenfield.

New York—Henry M. Littlefield, 76 West Twelfth street, New York city; Alfred E. Maier, first alternate, Oswego; Reginald L. Orvis, second alternate, Mexico; Regis H. Post, jr., Bayport; Howard C. Smith, first alternate, Hempstead; Albert C. Moore, second alternate, Roslyn; Charles M. Wolff, Plattsburg; E. Page Townsley, first alternate, Canton; Charles H. Collins, second alternate, Saranac Lake; Martin Loeb, 119 Henry street, New York city; Solomon S. Streit, first alternate, 141 Attorney street, New York city; Morris Winkler, second alternate, 105 Henry street, New York city.

North Carolina—Earl R. Betts, second alternate, 516 South West street, Raleigh.

North Dakota—Henry B. Sheets, Lakota; James V. Cole, Lisbon; William L. Isaacs, first alternate, Buchanan.

Ohio—Harold B. Skeldon, 328 River Place, Toledo. Thomas W. Denham, Cincinnati; Alvin W. Smith, jr., first alternate, Cincinnati; Robert E. Tension, second alternate, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—Edward L. Roark, 509 N. Symmes street, Norman; Theodore G. Wails, first alternate, 122 South Webster street, Norman; Marshall LeRoy Edwards, second alternate, Stillwater.

Oregon—Donald H. Nelson, 604 East Thirty-eighth street, North Portland; Kenneth Rowntree, first alternate, Hillsdale; Robert M. Montague, second alternate, 4427 11th avenue, S.E., Portland.

Pennsylvania—Charles R. Colbert, 101 Center alley, Morrellville, Johnstown; Robert Scullin, first alternate, Tyrone; Thomas W. Enfield, second alternate, Bedford; Wilson Taylor, second alternate, 207 West Horter street, Germantown, Pa.; Emmett J. Bean, Erie; Harold E. Fulton, 1643 Tunner street, Allentown; William G. Hintz, jr., first alternate, 440 South Fifteenth street, Reading.

Texas—Mabrey Lynch, Point; Gray Gordon, first alternate, Greenville; J. Lloyd Wright, second alternate, Whitewright.

Utah—Howard R. Perry, Logan; Joseph L. Porter, Salt Lake City; Kenneth S. Olson, first alternate, Salt Lake City.

Wisconsin—John T. Keeley, West Bend.

New Jersey—John Francis McGowan, 70 Highland avenue, Newark; Charles Kreuger, jr., 525 Bergen street, Newark; Emmitt H. Sommer, 317 Clifton avenue, Newark.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1917, have been designated this week:

Arizona—Benjamin B. Caldwell, second alternate, 1006 Roosevelt street, Phoenix.

Arkansas—Richard H. Clark, Jasper.

Colorado—Walter F. O'Reilly, Golden; Warren A. Robinson, first alternate, Idaho Springs.

Delaware—Melvin F. Wood, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Donald W. Marshall, Washington; Williston B. Palmer, first alternate, Washington; Herbert M. Jones, second alternate, Washington; Lester F. Rhodes, Co. I, 3d Inf., D.C.N.G.

Florida—Arthur B. Jarrell, second alternate, Jasper.

Georgia—Thomas G. Cranford, jr., Valdosta; Emmett A. Niblack, Jefferson; Ernest Aaron, second alternate, Morganton; Louie P. Latham, first alternate, Gainesville.

Illinois—Constant Brown, Geneseo; Roland L. Hedrick, first alternate, Loraine; Curless G. McQueen, second alternate, Altona; Myron E. Mills, second alternate, Virginia; Maurice L. Rosenthal, 102 South Ashland avenue, Chicago.

Indiana—J. Bryan Walters, Rochester; Peter A. Beczkiewicz, first alternate, South Bend; Dallas D. McClintic, second alternate, Syracuse; Irvin Alexander, Heltonville; Robert H. Kreuter, Knox.

Kansas—Harris F. Scherer, first alternate, Fort Leavenworth.

Maine—Lawrence W. Emerson, first alternate, Gardiner; Raymond M. Lightbody, second alternate, Waterville.

Maryland—Meyer H. Berry, Upper Marlboro; Lawrence Barroll, first alternate, Chestertown; Samuel E. Green, second alternate, Roland Park, Baltimore.

Massachusetts—Paul S. Durney, 33 Lighthouse street, Lynn; John E. Leahy, first alternate, 10 Blaisdell Terrace, Lynn; Walter M. Sullivan, second alternate, 24 Olive avenue, Lawrence.

Michigan—Carl F. Anderson, Omena.

Nebraska—Burton H. Howe, Valentine; Harold H. Schultz, first alternate, Hastings; Gerald D. South, second alternate, 1108 Nebraska avenue, Norfolk.

New York—Augustine F. Shea, 75 Lewis avenue, Brooklyn; Emory P. Hylant, first alternate, Buffalo; Charles M. Woodruff, Binghamton; Augustus C. Eddy, first alternate, Oxford.

Ohio—Eugene McGuiley, Hamilton; Bates Johnson, first alternate, Dayton; Louis Saurer, jr., second alternate, Hamilton.

Pennsylvania—Edward A. Northam, first alternate, Meadville; Martin Kidner, second alternate, Pittsburgh; John R. Osborne, 511 Church, Susquehanna; Horace P. Asheld, first alternate, Tunkhannock; Paul O. Decker, second alternate, Nicholson; Stuart Little, 303 Broad avenue, Susquehanna; Daniel Merrill, first alternate, Montrose; Fred G. Kintner, second alternate, Mahopany; Harry B. Weaver, jr., second alternate, Catawqua.

South Dakota—Norman M. Dawson, Deadwood; Lawrence Lippert, first alternate, Timber Lake; Wayne L. Barker, second alternate, Brennan; Ralph Hickey, Belle Fourche; Walter Ind, first alternate, Sturgis; Maurice O. Shevlin, second alternate, Tripp; Donald A. McKinnon, first alternate, Sioux Falls.

Texas—Gales M. Taylor, Cooper; John S. Kolstad, first alternate, Pittsburgh.

Virginia—Samuel B. Badgett, Farmville; David H. Matson, Roanoke.

West Virginia—Garland M. Feamster, Alderson.

Washington—Dean Luce, Albion; Wymond D. Ferguson, first alternate, Walla Walla.

Wisconsin—David B. Latimer, Delavan; Harry Blair, first alternate, Menomonee Falls.

### NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The British Admiralty stated on Jan. 11, 1917, that there is no truth in the report printed by the Swiss newspaper Basler Anzeiger, that the British armored cruiser Shannon, of 14,800 tons, was sunk by a mine off the south coast of England last November.

The Italian battleship Regina Margherita struck a mine and sank on Dec. 11, 1917, as officially reported. Six hundred and seventy-five men on board perished, and 270 were saved. The Regina Margherita was laid down in 1898, and completed in May, 1904. She was of 13,427 tons displacement, 426 feet long and had a draught of 27 feet. Her usual complement was 730 men. She carried four 12-inch, four 8-inch, twelve 6-inch guns, twenty 12-pounders, two 1-pounders, two Maxims and four torpedo tubes. The Regina Margherita was a sister ship of the Benedetto Brin, which was badly damaged by an explosion on board in 1915, in which a large number of her crew, including Rear Admiral de Cervin, were killed.

The Italian war office on Jan. 14, 1917, announced the capture of two enemy submarines as follows: "The VC-12, which the German navy ceded to Austria-Hungary, and become a unit of the Italian torpedo squadrons. The other captured submarine is the VT-12, belonging to the Austro-Hungarian navy."

The latest estimate of the Central Powers' strength is placed at 128 divisions, or 2,560,000 men, on the western front, while there are on the combined Russian and Rumanian fronts 135 divisions, or 2,700,000 men, says a London dispatch to the New York Times. In Macedonia there are 240,000 men, while Italy is commanding the attention of 33 Austrian divisions, totaling 660,000 men. It is interesting to note that there are two Turkish divisions in Russia, two in Rumania, and one in Macedonia, a total of 100,000 men. There are eight divisions of Bulgarians in Macedonia and four in Rumania, or a total of 240,000 Bulgarians all told. The superiority of the Russians in numbers is overwhelming, if only they could be provided with munitions.

A German submarine has foundered off the Norwegian coast, and her crew of thirty-four men were rescued by a Norwegian motorboat, and were landed near Hammerfest, on Jan. 27, as reported by the Norwegian Minister of Marine.

A small unidentified German war vessel approached the Suffolk coast of England on the night of Jan. 26, and fired a number of shells, only a portion of which reached the land, according to an official British statement. There were no casualties and only insignificant damage, it is said, and the bombardment lasted three minutes. The German craft under cover of the darkness returned home safely, and did not meet any British patrolling craft, according to the German statement.

The loss of the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentie, of 14,892 tons gross, sunk by a submarine or mine, was announced by the British Admiralty on Jan. 28, 1917. Twelve officers and 100 men were saved. The Admiralty adds that the vessel went down off the Irish coast Jan. 25. The Laurentie was 555 feet long, with a beam of 67 feet 4 inches. In addition to accommodations for 150 first-class, 430 second-class and 650 third-class passengers, she was equipped with six cargo holds with large refrigerating chambers. She was built in 1909.

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Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Issued week of Dec. 12: Explosive charge for the central tubes of shrapnel shells and process of preparing same, Ernest du Pont; firearm attachment, John P. Sidur; projectile-fuses, William Dalton; gun, John Patten; gun-barrell-drilling machine, Fred M. Carroll; system of gun control, Arthur Howard Wegner; gun with recoiling barrel, Karl Voller; combined periscope and range-finder, George N. Saegmuller and Gustav A. Hermann Kellner; submarine vessel, Jesse C. Buerke. Patents issued to those in the Army and Navy: Smokeless powder, No. 1,208,358, Major Jesse C. Nicholls, U.S.A.; flying machine, No. 1,208,395, Ruter W. Springer, U.S.A.; instrument for measuring distances optically, No. 1,208,120, Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., assignor to Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N.Y., a corporation of New York. Issued week of Dec. 19: Cartridge receptacle or belt, William C. Fisher; extractor and ejector mechanism for firearms, Charles H. Barnes; gun with sliding barrel, Karl Voller. Patents issued to those in the Navy: Projectile, No. 1,209,611, Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., and Walter R. Brookins, Dayton, Ohio. Issued week of Dec. 26: Firearms, Charles A. Nelson; sight for firearms, Robert A. Moore; saddle-mount for guns, Frank Cecuga; method of and apparatus for detecting the presence and location of submerged metallic bodies, Patrick B. Delany; torpedo tube, Cesare Laurenti; water tube boiler for submarines, Gregory C. Davison. Patents issued to those in the Army: Lamp attachment for cells, No. 1,210,365, Michael C. Regan, U.S.A. Issued week of Jan. 2, 1917: Safety for firearms, Glenn E. Giles; gun carriage, Joseph Frateschi; gun sling, James P. Hooper; ordnance projectile, Joseph A. Steinmetz; land torpedo, Victor A. Villar. Issued week of Jan. 16: Armor for soldiers, Justin R. Doran; firearm, Thomas C. Johnson; firing mechanism for automatic submarine mines, Giuseppe Matricardi; process for making smokeless powders, Dmitrie S. Kondratieff; torpedo, Alfred Extrand. Patents issued to those in the Army: Map, No. 1,213,064, Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, U.S.A.

For the convenience of their many Navy and Marine Corps customers at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Austin, Nichols and Company, Inc., the largest wholesale grocery concern in the world, has opened a branch office in Caimanera, Cuba. Their Navy representative, Mr. Alfred Ryder, has been placed in charge, making his headquarters in the Bayview Hotel. His launch and native crew are at the service of the officers and men with whom the company has business dealings. A similar arrangement in the Canal Zone is being made for the convenience and service of their Army customers. Mr. James Phillips has been placed in charge.

War economy has evidently made its need felt in the vicarage as well as in the private house. A clergyman's little son went to stay at a friend's house. The next morning he was asked to say grace. As he hesitated, his host, endeavoring to help, said: "Say what your father says before breakfast." "Thus encouraged, the boy began: "Go easy with the bacon; it's eighteen pence a pound!"—*Boston Transcript*.

Gallant Irish Soldier (from the front)—"An' who's to fill the gaps in th'ould rig'ment if ye don't join up?"

Able-bodied Civilian—"Sure it's myself that'd go willingly if they'd only compel me."—*Punch*.

The cargo of equipment formerly used on the Panama Canal which has been prepared for shipment to the Alaskan Engineering Commission, as noted in The Canal Record of June 14, 1916, is still awaiting transportation. It is stored on the old French pier at Balboa. It is expected, however, that it will be lifted some time in February by the steamship Turret Crown, which is due Feb. 15. The only material which has gone forward from the Canal for the Alaskan Engineering Commission is a shipment of 47,000 pounds of copper wire, which was forwarded to San Francisco on Sept. 21. The material waiting on the pier consists of fifty Lidgerwood flat cars, eleven locomotives, two steamshovels, and five dump cars. The Commission has sent in an order for four large locomotives in addition to the above, fifty flat cars, and forty-five dump cars, and it is expected to have them ready for the Turret Crown. All of the rolling stock except the narrow gauge locomotives has been changed from the Isthmian standard gauge of five feet to the United States standard of four feet eight and one-half inches.

The Italians are fighting to get back Trieste. How some of the inhabitants of that city feel towards their Austrian masters is shown by the following story. A traveller went into a church there and noticed among a large number of votive offerings a silver mouse. This, he was told, was presented by a lady whose house had been overrun with these little pests. After her gift to the Madonna, the mice entirely disappeared from her place.

"You don't believe that yarn?" remarked the skeptical traveler.

"Of course not," replied the sacristan, "or we should

have made a silver Austrian long ago."—*Boston Transcript*.

From the U.S. Marine Corps recruiting publicity bureau in New York city, we have received a calendar which is sent out to remind all its beholders for a twelve-month that the U.S. Marines are the "soldiers of the sea," and that to enlist in the corps means service on land and sea with their corollaries, "broadening travel, out-of-door life, and good pay." These facts are printed around a romantic nocturne in blue and gold, showing the "First Line of Defense," which the artist interprets as a battleship and a marine on guard. From the musical group gathered in the foreground one would believe that the ubiquitous ukelele had not as yet invaded the Marine Corps. In view of our knowledge of the up-to-dateness of the corps we are willing to doubt this, and to charge the artist with being behind the times.

Tokio press despatches report that the Japanese army has announced the invention of a new infantry rifle by Col. Kijiro Nambu, an authority on ordnance who has in the past invented several useful firearms accessories. The new rifle is said to be an improvement on the weapon invented by the late Lieutenant General Murata which is now used by the Japanese army. Its special features include a longer range and improvements in the internal mechanism. It is said to be more powerful in its firing capacity and more convenient to handle.

The United States Marine Corps issued a bulletin recently containing the names of Sergt. Albert Jolly, of Melbourne, Australia; Corpl. Thomas Brophy, of Dublin,

Ireland, and Pvt. Owen Woods (former address unknown), in a further effort to locate their heirs or next of kin. These men, who have been dead over ten years, left effects of considerable value, and numerous inquiries during that period have failed to locate their rightful heirs.

In the course of a lecture in which she described the wonderful changes made in the Philippines under American supervision, Mrs. Agnes McKay Kelly told of seeing "lepers fall in the streets." She continued: "All this is changed now. Khaki-clad American soldiers began the work of education and to-day there are 600,000 pupils in the schools, all being taught English, and there are 10,000 native teachers aiding the work."

The Maryland League for National Defense is offering three prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 each, and ten of \$10 each for the best essays of not more than a thousand words, advocating universal obligatory military training and service "from any one particular viewpoint the contestant may choose." The essays must be typewritten, and must be in the office of the League, 810 Garrett Building, Baltimore, Md., before Feb. 15, 1917.

Operators at the new naval radio station at Chollas Heights, San Diego, Cal., on Jan. 28, talked with the Arlington Station and the stations at Darien, Panama, Nome in Alaska, and Honolulu. They overheard French on the Island of Papette, South Pacific, and concluded by exchanging the time of day with operators at a radio station near Melbourne, Australia.

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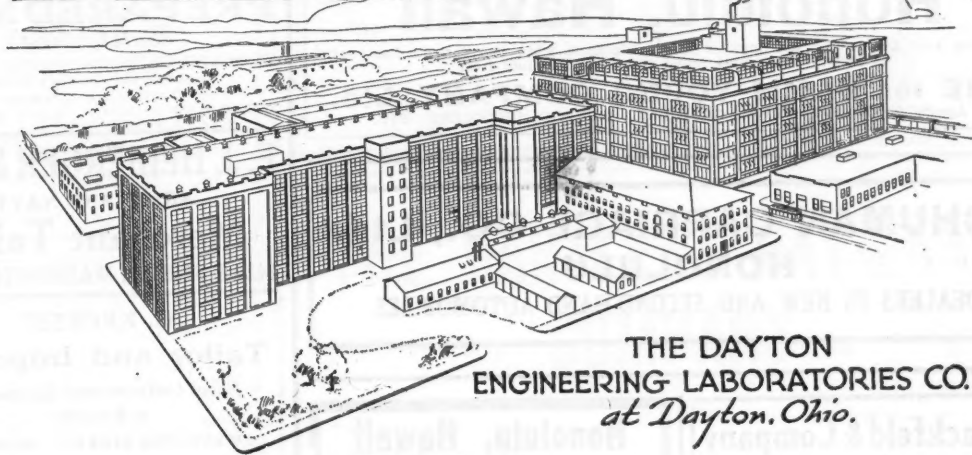
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